THE
North-Carolina Standard
IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY BY
WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—*Two Dollars per annum*, in advance, or within the first month; Two Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—*Four Dollars per annum*, in advance or within the first month; Four Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

Terms of Advertising.

Advertisements not exceeding *fourteen lines* will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge. Our charges for ADVERTISING BY THE YEAR are as follows:

One square,	6 months,	(14 lines to a square,)		$ 10
"	12 "	"	"	18
Two squares,	6 months,	"	"	15
"	12 "	"	"	25
Three squares,	6 months,	"	"	20
"	12 "	"	"	30

A limited number of advertisements will be taken for the *Weekly* paper, but no deduction will be made on any but yearly advertisements—these will be inserted at one-fourth less than the regular charge.

Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines, will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for $5 for six months, or $10 for twelve months; or in both papers for $10 for six months, or $15 for twelve months.

☞ The paper will be sent to advertisers for six months or by the year, free of charge.

*** Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted. Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

M. MCPHEETERS, H. CHISELIN, J. W. MARTIN.
A. M. McPHEETERS, & CO.
Wholesale Grocers,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Office at No. 6, Roanoke Square,
NORFOLK, VA.
REFERENCES:
THOMAS P. DEVEREUX, Esq., Halifax, N. C.
GEO. W. MORDECAI, Pres't Bank of the State of N. C.
C. DEWEY, Cashier " " "
W. H. JONES, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear.
L. O'B. BRANCH, President Raleigh and Gaston Road.
Messrs. Reid & Souther, } *Norfolk.*
Dr. N. C. Whitehead, }
Pres't Farmer's B'k of Va. }
Alex. Bell, Esq.
Messrs. Spence & Reid, *Baltimore.*
" B. Blossom & Son, *New York.*
September 16, 1853. 87—

'SKY LIGHT!" EVANS & COOKE, *No. 29, Cheap Place*, Have received their entire Fall purchase of Goods, which are now open for inspection.
We deem it unnecessary to speak of their cheapness, as it is perfectly understood by ALL that Evans & Cooke believe in quick sales and short profits, and, as usual, are ahead of all competition. EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

LADIES' DRESS GOODS. HEAVY RICH
Plaid Silks.
Heavy Brocade Silks.
Heavy Plain Silks.
Black and Blue Watered Silks.
Black Gro de Rhine Silks.
French De Lanes, Plain and Figured.
Do Cashmere, do do
Plaid Raw Silks.
French and English Merinos.
95 pieces cheap DeLane. EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

PAINTS AND OILS.—A VERY LARGE SUPPLY of all kinds of PAINTS, OILS, and VARNISHES to hand and for sale, lower than can be bought elsewhere, on the most accommodating terms by P. F. PESCUD.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

WINDOW GLASS.—A LARGE SUPPLY OF ALL SIZES AND QUALITIES, kept on hand or ordered, to suit any size sash at very low rates.
Also, a good supply of PUTTY. Dealers will please give me a chance to fill their orders before buying elsewhere, if they want good bargains. P. F. PESCUD.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

CALL AT PESCUD'S DRUG STORE FOR YOUR supplies of American and Foreign PERFUMERY, TOOTH and HAIR BRUSHES, COARSE and FINE COMBS, SOAPS and SHAVING CREAMS, POMADES and HAIR OILS.
Pescud keeps a large stock and sells at a small advance to consumers and the trade.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

CIGARS AND CHEWING TOBACCO.—THE Clovers' of the WEED will be glad to hear that the subscriber has received an invoice of Superior Cigars—fine Cut and Lump Chewing Tobacco, various brands, and some Smoking Tobacco, as fragrant as they can find anywhere.
P. F. PESCUD.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

RED LARD OIL IS NOW USED BY MANY persons in preference to TRAIN OIL because it is just as good, and much cheaper. A supply for sale very low at PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

STATE BONDS WANTED.—$3,000 IN STATE BONDS WANTED. Apply at the Standard Office.
Sept. 23, 1853. 89—

LYON'S RAT PILLS AND SALVE. DON'T be annoyed any longer with rats, when you can exterminate them by giving Rat Pills, or greasing their food with Coster's Salve, which you will find at PESCUD'S.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER, FOR THE destruction of Roaches, Bed Bugs, Flies and Ants. A supply is to hand and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

SMOKING TOBACCO. A LARGE SUPPLY OF the most fragrant and mild Smoking Tobacco, may be found at PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

BAKING OR YEAST POWDERS, OF SEVeral brands, for sale at PESCUD'S.

A SUPPLY OF PEARL ASH, IN PRIME ORDer, just received and for sale by PESCUD.

SCOTCH SNUFF—A VERY SUPERIOR ARTICLE, just at hand, and for sale by PESCUD.

CREAM OF TARTAR.—A large supply of very superior Cream of Tartar just at hand, and for sale at PESCUD'S.

800 LBS. SODA, for Baking or Medicinal purposes, very superior, in Store and for sale low, at PESCUD'S.

WASHING SODA.—A LARGE SUPPLY REC'D, and kept constantly for sale low at PESCUD'S.

ESSENCES AND EXTRACTS, OF EVERY VAriety and quality, for flavoring and perfuming purposes. A large supply just received at PESCUD'S.

1500 LBS. ALUM, Ground, in Store, and for sale low at PESCUD'S.

OIL VITROL.—THE SUBSCRIBER HAS REC'D 20 Carboys Oil Vitrol, and will be glad to supply paper mills and foundrys at low rates, at PESCUD'S.

DYE STUFFS.—ON HAND, AND FOR SALE ON reasonable terms, a large lot of Dye-Woods, Fustic, Logwood, Canewood, Redwood, Turmeric, Indigo, Cochineal, Solution of Tin, with all the necessary mordants used in dyeing. P. F. PESCUD.

GLUE AND GELATINE.—A LARGE SUPPLY of White and Brown Glue and Cooper's Gelatine. Just received and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

OLD PORT AND MADERIA WINE.—INVALIDS and those who want a very superior article will find it at PESCUD'S.

CONGRESS AND ROCKBRIDGE ALUM WATER, for sale at Pescud's DRUG STORE.

SCHEIDAM SCHNAPS' & PURE FRENCH BRANDY, on hand and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

LAMP OIL.—A LARGE SUPPLY OF VERY SUPERIOR Lamp Oil, for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

ROSIN OIL.—FOR PAINTING PURPOSES, FOR sale low by P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, Sept. 16, 1853. 87—

NO. 1, FAMILY FLOUR FOR SALE BY W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.
Raleigh, Sept. 16, 1853. 87—

J. MILES & SONS' IMITATION STITCH CALF Boots, in store. EVANS & COOKE.
Sept, 12i 86—

PIANOS, MUSIC, STRINGS, &c.—ANOTHER Lot of new and splendid Pianos, of fashionable style and elegant tone and finish, just opened at the N. C. MUSIC STORE.

A BEAUTIFUL 5 OCTAVE MELODEON, with three beautiful Pedals, for inspection and sale at the MUSIC STORE.

ANOTHER SUPPLY OF NEW AND FASHIONABLE MUSIC received at the MUSIC STORE.

A NEW SUPPLY OF PICTURES, WITH AND without Frames; also Gilt Mouldings of every description, for sale at the MUSIC STORE.

THE FOLLOWING MOST POPULAR PATENT MEDICINES: Sands' and Townsends' Sarsaparilla, Ayers' Cherry Pectoral, Dr. Jaynes' Family Medicines, Hamptons' Vegetable Tinctures, Genuine Cod-Liver Oil, Wolfes's Scheidam Schnapps, and the famous Mustang Liniment. All for sale at the Drug Store of H. & S.
September 9, 1853. 85—

Semi-Weekly Standard.

VOL. IV. RALEIGH, NORTH-CAROLINA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1853. No. 1.

FALL STOCK, 1853.—*No. 15, Fayetteville St., Raleigh.* T. R. FENTRESS is now receiving his Fall and Winter Stock of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, and a superior lot of Ready-Made Clothing, to which he invites the attention of his old customers, and the public generally. Having become connected with the far-famed manufacturing establishment of Groshong and Tupman, of Newark, N. J., he is prepared to sell clothing cheaper than it can be bought elsewhere in the State, and being determined to carry into practice the old maxim of "quick sales and small profits," customers may call at No. 15, Fayetteville Street, assured that their wants can and will be supplied. The quality and style of my Ready-Made Clothing are not surpassed in this country.

FOR THE YOUTH.—In order to save both time, trouble and expense to mothers, I have introduced into my establishment a lot of Boy's Ready-Made Clothing, to which the attention of the Ladies is very respectfully called. If encouraged in this much-desired branch of my business, I shall continue to keep on hand a very great variety, for boys from 6 to 15 years of age.

The great advantage I have, from my connection with Groshong & Tupman, will enable me to keep my stock replenished, weekly, with the latest and most approved styles and fashions.

I continue, as usual, the manufacture of garments; and having in my employ first rate workmen, I promise to give satisfaction, both in quality of goods and workmanship.

Gentlemen who furnish their own goods may rely on having their work as well done as if I furnished them.

Cutting done promptly.

To my former patrons, who have stood by me for so long a time, I return my sincere thanks, and humbly trust to merit a continuance of their favors by strict attention to business. T. R. FENTRESS.
Raleigh, October 14th, 1853. 96—8t.

E. L. HARDING, FAYETTEVILLE STREET.—We have opened within the last week upwards of Ten Thousand Dollars worth of superior Ready-Made Clothing, comprising in part as follows:

100 Cloth Dress Coats,
100 " " Frock Coats,
128 Fancy Cloth Sack Frock Coats,
75 " " Box " "
50 Black " Business "

Overcoats.

75 Black French Bever Cloth Overcoats,
50 Fancy " " "
75 Heavy Petersham " "
50 Partridge "
75 Mountain Beaver "
34 Flushing "
100 Tweed Sack Frock Coats,
75 Satinett " " "
75 Fancy Cassimere Sack Frock Coats,
50 Black " " "

Cassimere Pants.

100 Black Doe-Skin Cassimere Pants,
150 Fancy " " "
75 Satinette " " "
50 Black Cassimere made whole fronts.

Boys' Clothing.

We have a very good assortment of Boys' Clothing consisting of Fancy Cloth Sacks, Doe-Skin Cassimere Frocks, Tweed Cassimere Sacks and Frocks, Cloth Round Jackets, Satinett Round Jackets, Silk and Satin Vests, Cassimere and Valencia Vests, Fancy and Black Cassimere Pants.

Also, a large lot of Cassimere Coats, Boys' Cloth Talmers, a very pretty style of Overcoats, &c.

We manufacture all the goods we sell, and can safely warrant our goods to wear well. E. L. HARDING.
Raleigh, Oct. 15, 1853. 96—

JUST RECEIVED ANOTHER SUPPLY OF Musical Instruments at the N. C. Music Store, where may always be found Sheet Music and Music Books for all instruments. Pianos from the celebrated Factory of Knabe & Gaehle, Baltimore. Guitars, Violins, Violincellos, Drums, Fifes, Flutes, Clarionetts, Flageolets, Octave Flutes, Accordeons, ranging from 50 cents to $15,00. Banjos, Tamborins, Violin Screws, Pins, Bridges, Bows. A new lot of Italian Strings both for Guitar and Violin. A large assortment of Perfumery, Hair Brushes, Porte Monies, &c., &c.

ARTISTS MATERIALS.—A beautiful lot of Landscape Patterns for Oil Painting, Japan Boxes, Paints, Brushes, Oils and Varnish; Canvass in pieces or on stretches.

Drawing Patterns, Pencils, Paper, Bristol Board, Mill Boards, Graduate Tint Paper, Pastel, Water Colors, Pictures, Picture Frames, Gilt Moulding, Glass, &c., &c.
K. W. PETERSILIA.
Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

Fall Trade, 1853.

P. F. PESCUD, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER in DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, PERFUMERY, CIGARS, &c., is now receiving the *largest* and *most commanding* stock, that he has ever offered to the trade, which will be sold on as reasonable terms as can be obtained at any similar establishment in the South. Physicians and Dealers are cordially invited to examine the quality and prices of my articles before buying elsewhere.

Mr. Pescud takes this occasion to thank those Physicians, Country Merchants, and Contractors who have encouraged his efforts to build up a Wholesale Drug business at Raleigh, and hopes the time is rapidly approaching when it will be a rare occurrence for Dealers to send North for supplies in his line.

☞ Send your orders, for Drugs, &c., P. F. PESCUD, Raleigh, if you want them filled promptly, neatly packed, and forwarded with dispatch, *upon terms which will give satisfaction.* P. F. PESCUD.
September 12, 1853. 86—

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!!—THE SUBSCRIBERS offer their entire Stock of Goods for sale at reduced prices for cash, or credit to punctual customers, in view of a change of the firm the first of January, when Mr. Selby will retire from the business. We are desirous of reducing the stock as low as we can. Many articles will be sold for cost and some below cost.
SELBY & MURRAY.
October 13, 1853. 95—

MASONIC.—THE GRAND LODGE OF NORTH-CAROLINA will convene in this City, on MONDAY evening, the 5th of December next, at 7 o'clock, for the transaction of business.

Officers of Subordinate Lodges are requested to attend in person, or cause proper delegates to be appointed, in obedience to the constitution and general regulations of the Grand Lodge. WILLIAM THOS. BAIN,
Grand Secretary.
Raleigh, Oct. 14, 1853. 95—td.

FALL, 1853.—THE SUBSCRIBER HAS FOR THE past two weeks been receiving his usual large supply of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, comprising a varied assortment for the Fall and Winter trade, which has been purchased invariably for Cash, and which he can assure the public generally he can furnish at prices to please. His Stock consists of nearly every thing wanted by the Farmer and Mechanic, also the City Trade, and would respectfully invite all to an examination of the same.
JAMES McKIMMON.

BLANKETS AND FLANNELS.—9-4, 10-4, 11-4, 12-4 and 13-4 sup'r Bed Blankets, Crib and Cradle do., White, Blue, Red and Green Mackinaw Blankets,
Negro Blankets—all kinds, Saddle and Horse do.,
White, Red, Yellow, Green and Gray Flannels, all grades,
Fancy French, Flannels for Sacks, all colors,
In store and for sale by JAMES McKIMMON.

NEGRO GOODS.—KERSEYS OF ALL GRADES,
Plaid, Striped and Plain Linseys,
Marlboro' and Gala Stripes and Plaids,
Cotton Osnaburgs and Heavy Shirtings,
Russet & Black Brogans—Heavy Boots, just received and for sale by JAMES McKIMMON.

GROCERIES.—LOAF, CRUSHED, GROUND AND CLARIFIED SUGARS,
Java, Laguira, and Rio Coffee,
Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles,
Sugar House Syrup and Molasses,
Maderia, Cherry, Port and Champagne Wines, Cooking Wines,
Cog. Brandy, warranted pure,
Old Monongahela Whiskey,
Jamaica Rum, Holland Gin,
London Brown and Scotch Ale, for sale by
JAMES McKIMMON.

HATS AND CAPS.—FALL STYLE AND BEST quality Moleskin Hats,
Cloth Caps of every variety and price,
Servant's Wool Hats, Black, Brown and Drab, just received.
JAMES McKIMMON.
Raleigh, Oct. 7, 1853. 93—

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company will be held in the City of Raleigh on Thursday, the 10th day of November *proximo.*
W. W. VASS, *Treasurer.*
Office Raleigh and Gaston R. R.,
Raleigh, October 10, 1853. 94—

TO JOURNEYMEN TAILORS.—Two STEADY good workmen, can find employment on application to
T. R. FENTRESS,
No. 15, Fayetteville St., Raleigh.
Oct. 21, 1853. 97—
Ohy papers copy.

SUPERIOR GREEN TEA.
Superior Black Tea.
Gunney and Hemp Bagging.
Bale Rope and Twine. For sale by
J. BROWN.
Raleigh, Oct. 18th, 1853. 96—

SOAPS, &c.—VARIETIES OF TOILET, SHAVING, and Fancy Soaps. Lyon's Kathairon, Barry's Tricopherus, Rowlands' genuine Macassar Oil, Bears Oil, Beef Marrow for the hair, for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.
September 9, 1853. 85—

VIRGINIA MANUFACTORY OF CABINET FURNITURE, and Agent for *Nunn's & Clarke's Celebrated Piano Fortes.*—LEWIS SALUSBURY, No. 58 and 60, Main street, Norfolk, Virginia.

It is settled beyond doubt that we are selling lower than any other house at the South.

The subscriber invites the attention of purchasers of Furniture to his stock now in store, and to which daily additions are now being made, consisting of
Rosewood, Mahogany and Black Walnut Bureaus, with and without Glasses, Marble Tops,
Secretaries, Marble Top Washstands,
Centre, Sofa, Side and Work Tables, Painted Furniture,
Toilet Tables, Commodes, Whatnots, Hall Stands,
Stuffed, Easy, Rocking and Parlor Chairs,
Couches, Bedsteads, Sofas, Tete-a-Tetes, Divans,
Ottomans, Window Seats, Crickets, Wardrobes,
Card Tables, Mirrors, as well as all kinds of Cane and Wood work,
Also white and Grey live Geese Feathers, both kiln dried and in the original packages,
Common Feathers, Hair, Palm Leaf and Straw Mattresses,
Hair Cloth Burlaps, Gimp, Sofa and Chair Springs,
Glass Plates, Wooden and Willow ware,
Clocks, Castors, Knobs, &c.

We would also call the attention of the public to Robinson's Patent Bed Sofas, for which we have the Agency. They are the best article of the kind in use, both as regards the work and convenience, being less complicated and making a wider bed by four inches than other kinds, more than all this they are sold for dollars less. The dealers in Furniture will find here as full an assortment, and as low prices as in any establishment in the South or elsewhere.

UNDERTAKING.—Every attention paid to this branch of our business—being constantly supplied with Coffins of every description, both Metalic, Mahogany and other kinds. Immediate dispatch given to all orders by mail.
Norfolk, Oct. 15, 1853. 96—6mpd.

PATENT MEDICINES.—48 DOZ. MUSTANG LINIMENT.
48 Dozen McLanes Liver Pills.
36 " " Vermifuge
24 " Ayers' Cherry Pectoral,
12 " Hoofflands Bitters,
12 " Browns' Essence Ginger,
144 " Bulls' Sarsaparilla,
6 " Wistars' Balsam Wild Cherry,
7 " Stablers' Anodyne Cherry Exepectorant,
4 " Stablers' Diarrhæ Medecines,
6 " Bernards' " "
50 " Perry Dans' Pain Killer,
30 " Radway's Ready Relief,
12 " Fuhnestocks' Vermifuge,
6 " Syrup Naptha,
And a large supply of Sands', Bakers', Petetins', and Woods' Sarsaparilla; Holloways' Medicines; Pain Extractor; Mrs. Betts' Female Supporters; Trusses; Bandages; Beckwiths', Brandreths', Gordans', Oriental, Peters', and Mights' Pills; American Worm Killer, Horsemans' Hope; Gray's Ointment; Roman Eye Balsam; Thompson's Eye Water, and Carpenters' Medicines, for sale by
P. F. PESCUD.
September 16, 1853. 86—

BOOTS AND SHOES. HEAVY WATER-PROOF Boots.
Common Water-Proof Boots.
Men's Calf Shoes.
No. 1 Double Sole Brogans.
Boys' do do do.
Women's Boots.
Misses' and Children's Shoes.
Youth's and Boy's Boots.
Men's and Ladies' Over Shoes. EVAN'S & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

NEW DRUG STORE.—THE SUBSCRIBERS have entered into partnership under the firm of HAYWOOD & SCOTT for the purpose of conducting the Drug and Apothecary business. E. BURKE HAYWOOD,
CHARLES G. SCOTT.
Raleigh, August 2d, 1853. 74—

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN, Printer and Publisher of *Busbee's Supreme Court Reports*, &c., begs to inform his friends and public generally, that he is prepared to execute every description of Printing on the shortest notice, and in a style which cannot be surpassed by any other office in the state. Orders promptly attended to.
STANDARD OFFICE, *Raleigh,*
July 30, 1853.

Copper, Tin and Stove Depot, Roanoke Square, Norfolk, Va.

WM. D. ROBERTS, Jr., HAS IN STORE A large and varied assortment of all kinds of Copper and Tin Wares, at wholesale and retail, lower than at any other establishment in Virginia. Copper Work for Steamers, Mills, Distilleries, &c., &c., executed in the best manner, with due regard to steam pressure.

STOVES AND HOT-AIR FURNACES,
Of all kinds, for all purposes; Metalic Roofing, Gutters and Pipes for Buildings, Block Tin, Tin Plate, Sheet Copper, Bar and Sheet lead, Sheet Iron, &c.; Ethereal Oil, and Lamps for using it; Shower Baths and Bathing Apparatus of all the newest and most approved patterns.
WM. D. ROBERTS, JR.,
Roanoke Square,
Norfolk, Va.
April 19, 1853. 44—sw6m.

BALTIMORE PIANO MANUFACTORY.—IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT—*Elastic Universal Touch.*—WISE & BROTHER, Manufacturers of Boudoir Square and Grand Pianos, request those wanting a first-rate Instrument—one that Ladies can perform on with the greatest possible advantage, that is chaste of style, of superlative touch and tone, that will stand in concert tune, and last a life time, to call and see for themselves a sample Instrument at the Agent's office—Dr. W. R. SCOTT's.

These Instruments are more in general use in the Cities among the first critics of art and science, and to whom we have the honor of referring. See the manufacturer's circulars, which may be obtained of the Agent. All Instruments warranted five years.
J. J. WISE & BROTHER.
Dr. W. R. SCOTT, *Agent.*
Raleigh, January 11th, 1850. 20—tf.

Fall and Winter, 1853.

JUST RECEIVED BY THE SUBSCRIBER:
Black and colored Silks,
French and English Merinoes, a fine assortment,
Printed and Plain Muslin DeLains,
Worked Collars and Undersleeves,
Embr'd and Plain Linen Cambric H'd'k'fs,
Muslin and Lace Edgings, a great variety,
Ladies and Gentlemens' Gloves, of all kinds,
White and Tan Colored floss skirting,
For sale by J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville Street.
Raleigh, Sept. 26, 1853. 90—

Special Express Notice,

SOUTHERN ENTERPRISE.—PARISEN AND KING'S *Express Between Lynchburg and Petersburg.* We have this day concluded a contract for the exclusive privilege and control of all Packages and Parcels going between Rice's Station, Farmville, Walker's Church, Cl'er Hill and Lynchburg, on and by Messrs. Flagg, Caldwell & Co's line of Stages. We are now prepared to forward Light Packages and Parcels through in nineteen hours, and at reduced rates. PARISEN & KING, Petersburg.
September 13, 1853. 86—

NEW FLOURING MILL.—THE SUBSCRIBER'S NEW FLOURING MILL is now in successful operation, and he is turning out a very superior article of flour. He is now ready for custom, which he respectfully solicits. The best cash prices paid for wheat.
My Mills are situated within about two miles of Raleigh, on Walnut Creek.
W. F. COLLINS.
Sept. 27, 1853. 90—tf.

HENRY T. CLAWSON, COACH AND CARRIAGE MANUFACTURER, Also, Manufacturer to Bent Felloes, Shafts, Hubs, Spokes, Poles, Spring Bars, &c., warranted the best quality of Timber.
All manner of Coach work executed in the best style of the art.
Repairing done in the neatest manner and on the shortest notice.
Franklinton, Franklin County, N. C. 97—

RECEIVED THIS DAY AND IN STORE PRIME English and Pine Apple Cheese.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.
Nov. 7, 1853. 102—

READY-MADE CLOTHING.—TO CLOSE OUT a large lot of Blanket Over-Coats, will sell at cost.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.
Nov. 7, 1853. 102—

TURNER'S N. C. ALMANAC FOR 1854. For sale, wholesale and retail by
H. D. TURNER,
N. C. Bookstore.
Raleigh, Oct. 25, 1853. 98—

EXCELSIOR SOAP.—300 LBS. OF THIS SUPErior family soap, in store and for sale cheap by the box or pound, at WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD'S.

CHELTENHAM SALTS.—A supply in store and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

ISAAC PROCTOR, MERCHANT TAILOR, (*Successor to Oliver & Proctor,*) Would respectfully announce to his patrons and the public generally, his return from the Northern cities, and that he is now receiving his Fall and Winter supplies of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, Furnishing Goods and Ready-Made Clothing, which, being bought principally for cash, he is enabled to offer at very low rates.
He has now in store, at the old stand, opposite the Post-Office,
Superfine black, blue, brown, dahlia and other fancy Cloths, of various goods,
Superfine French, English and American Cassimeres, of all prices, plain and fancy,
Superfine Simoni Doeskins, for Pants and Overcoats.
Superfine black Satins and Grenadines.
Plain and figured and fancy silk Vestings.
Fine assortment rich silk Quiltings, for weddings and parties.
Plain and figured Plush Velvets, very rich.
FURNISHING GOODS—A complete assortment, consisting in part of
Superfine plain and fancy dress Shirts.
" 8-ply Collars, large variety.
" Canton Flannel, bleached Drill.
Merino and silk Under-shirts and Drawers.
Silk, cotton and merino plain and fancy Hosiery.
Gloves, very superior kid, black, white and fancy.
Cravats, black and fancy, and a rich assortment for weddings and parties.
Stocks, black, white and fancy, with and without ties.
Suspenders, Dressing Gowns, &c.

In fact everything necessary for a gentleman's complete outfit.

With sincere thanks to his numerous patrons for the liberal encouragement heretofore extended to him, he hopes, by strict attention to their wants, and a determintion to please, to merit its continuance.

Gentlemen furnishing their own goods to be manufactured may rely upon receiving the same care and attention as though sold by himself.

The latest Paris and London fashions just received.

Cutting and repairing done promptly at all times.

He will remind those indebted, six months time is allowed to punctual customers. Those in arrears longer than the above time will please call and close their accounts, either by cash or note, and oblige ISAAC PROCTOR.
Raleigh, Oct. 18th, 1853. 97—

AGRICULTURAL WORKS!—THE BOOK OR the Farmer, detailing the labors of the Farmer, Steward, Plowman, Hedger, Cattle-man, Shepherd, Field-workers and Dairy Maid, by Henry Stephens, with four hundred and fifty illustrations, to which are added explanatory notes, remarks, &c., by John S. Skinner.
The American Farm Book, or compend of American Agriculture, by R. L. Allen.
Southern Agriculture, by Adam Beatty.
The Farmers and Planters Encyclopaedia of rural affairs; embracing all the most recent discoveries in Agricultural Chemistry, adapted to the comprehension of unscientific readers; illustrated by numerous engravings of animals, implements and other subjects interesting to the agriculturist, by C. W. Johnson. Adapted to the United States by Governeur Emerson.
European Agriculture and rural economy, by Henry Calman.
Sheep Husbandry, with an account of the different breeds, and general directions in regard to Summer and Winter managment, breeding and the treatment of diseases, with portraits and engravings, by Henry S. Randall.
Rural Essays, by A. J. Downing.
Fruit and Fruit Trees of America, by A. J. Downing, fourteenth edition.
The American Fruit Culturist, by J. J. Thomas.
The American Fruit Book, by S. W. Cole.
Agricultural Chemistry, by Jas. F. W. Johnson.
A Dictionary of Modern Gardening, by G. W. Johnson, edited by David Landreth.
Dixon and Kerr's ornamental and domestic Poultry. Illustrated.
The Poultry Book, by John C. Bennett.
The American Poultry Yard, by D. J. Browne.
The Cottage and Farm Bee-keeper, by a Country Curate.
Horsemanship, founded on new principles, including the breaking and training of horses, by F. Baucher.
Elements of Scientific Agriculture, by Jno. P. Norton.
A Muck Manuel for Farmers, by Sam'l L. Dana.
A Practical Treatise on the cultivation of the Grape-vine on open walls, by Clement Hoare.
A Treatise on Cattle, by W. Youatt and W. C. L. Martin.
Youatt on the structure and the diseases of the horse.
Domestic Animals, by R. L. Allen.
The Architecture of Country Houses, by A. J. Downing.
The Builders Guide, or complete system of Architecture, by A. Benjamin.
The American Architect, by John W. Ritch. First and second series.
Rawlett's Architecture, 2 vols., 4to. For sale by
W. L. POMFROY.
Raleigh, Oct. 14, 1853. 95—

HENRY PORTER WOULD RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE TO THE LADIES AND GENtlemen of Raleigh and the surrounding country, that he has just returned from the Northern Markets and is now receiving his **FALL STOCK,** which embraces nearly every article usually found in a Boot and Shoe Store.
The following comprises a list of Goods constantly kept on hand:
LADIES' Black, Bronze, Blue, Green and Light Colored Whole Gaiters,
" Ditto, Half "
" White Kid "
" Black Prunella Buskins,
" " Thick and Thin Soled Morocco Bootees,
" Bronze ditto, ditto.
" Black and Fancy Colored Jenny Linds,
" " Thick and Thin Soled Kid and Morocco Buskins,
" Bronze ditto, ditto,
" Black and Bronze Plain Morocco Slippers,
" Ditto, Imperial, a Fancy article,
" Embroidered Cloth Slippers,
" White Kid "
A good assortment of Misses' Gaiters, Bootees, Slippers, and a variety of Children's and Infants' Shoes.
GENT.'S Fine Calf Stitched and Pegged Boots,
" Calf and Kip Sewed and Pegged do.,
" P. L. Cloth and Morocco top Congress Gaiters,
" Fine Calf Stitched Bootees,
" Palo Alto Shoes,
" Goat Bootees,
" Goat and Cloth Slipppers,
BOYS' Calf and Kip Boots,
" " Shoes,
YOUTHS' " Boots,
" " Shoes.
Also, a good assortment of Plain and Fancy Trunks, Valises, Bonnet-Boxes, Carpet-Bags, Satchels, Kits, Finding Lasts, &c., always kept on hand.

TO THE TRADE.—TO HIS OLD CUSTOMERS he returns his sincere thanks, and hopes by the inducements here offered, to retain their patronage, and also secure the patronage of all who desire good work and good materials. "Small profits and quick sales," is my motto.
HENRY PORTER,
Sign of the "BIG BOOT."
Fayetteville Street.

MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT!—THE Subscriber would respectfully inform his old customers and the community at large, that his MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT is still in full blast—supplied with the very best Workmen, and a plentiful stock of No. 1 Lemoine Calf-Skins, as well as every thing else requisite to make the finest Boots, Shoes, &c., that can be made, and will warrant his work not to be surpassed any where.
☞ Repairing strictly attended to.
Call at the Sign of the
MAMMOTH BOOT,
Fayetteville Street.
Raleigh, Sept. 23, 183. 89—

ATTENTION! SPORTSMEN AND MERCHANTS OF NORTH CAROLINA.—The subscriber offers at WHOLESALE and RETAIL a large assortment of Double and Single Barrelled Guns, Rifles, Colts' and Whitneys' five Shooters, Allens' six and five Barrelled Revolvers, and those of all other makers, Double Barrelled Pistols with one trigger, and all styles of Single Pistols now in use.
Hunting utensils in endless variety,
A large supply of Walking Canes,
Gravitation Fish Hooks, and every other article in the way of Fishing Tackle,
Bowie, Hunting and Pocket Knives,
Dirks, Fancy Goods, &c.
All Goods sold by me warranted to please or the purchaser allowed the privilage of exchanging. My stock is all fresh of this Fall importation, and being obtained from first hands, I am enabled to offer it very low. I will take great pleasure in exhibiting my Goods to all who may favor me with a call.
N. B. Guns, Rifles and Pistols made to order; Old Guns stocked, percussioned and otherwise repaired; Keys fitted; Locks repaired and every other job in my line neatly executed and warranted to give satisfaction.
Call at the City Gun and Sporting Store, sign of the "RIFLE." C. LEONARD,
No. 15, Old St., Petersburg, Va.
September 23, 1853. 89—3m.

NEW BOOKS.—NAPOLEON IN EXILE, OR A Voice from St. Helena, by Barry E. O. Meara, Esq.
The History of the Crusades, by Joseph Francoles Michaud, translated from the French, by W. Robson, 3 vols. 12 mo.
Regal Rome, an introduction to Roman History by Francis W. Newman.
Memoirs of the Life of the Rt. Hon. Richard Brinsley Sheridan, by Thomas Moore, 2 vols. 12 mo.
The Poetical Works of William Motherwell, with a memoir of his life, new and complete edition.
Personal Sketches of his own times, by Sir Josiah Barrington, Judge of the high court of admiralty in Ireland, &c.
Our Village, by Miss Mitford. For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.
Raleigh, Oct. 6th, 1853. 94—

VALUABLE BOOKS. American Poultry Yard, by D. J. Brown.
The Diseases of Domestic Animals, by R. L. Allen.
American Bee Keeper's Manual, illustrated with many engravings, by T. B. Miner.
American Bird Fancier, considered with reference to the Breeding, Rearing, Feeding, Management, &c., of Cage and House Birds, illustrated with engravings by D. J. Brown.
American Architect, comprising original designs of cheap country and village residences, with details, specifications, plans, and directions, and an estimate of the cost of each design, by John W. Ritch, architect. First and second series, 2 vols. in one.
Domestic Medicine—Gunn's Domestic Medicine, or Poor Man's Friend in the hours of Affliction, Pain and Sickness. Raymond's new revised edition, improved and enlarged, by John C. Gunn, 8vo.
Practical Agriculture, by Jas. F. W. Johnston, F. R. S. S. S. and E.
Johnston's Agricultural Chemistry; lectures on the application of chemistry and geology to agriculture; new edition, with an appendix.
Youatt and Martin on Cattle, by Ambrose Stevens,
Youatt on the Structure and Diseases of the Horse; also, practical rules for buyers, breeders, smiths, &c.; edited by W. C. Spooner, with an account of the breeds in the United States, by Henry S. Randall,
Lindley's Guide to the Orchard,
Youatt on Sheep; their Breed, Management, and Diseases, with illustrative engravings; to which are added remarks on the breeds and management of sheep in the United States, and on the culture of fine wool in Silesia, by Wm. Youatt,
Youatt on the Pig,
Hoare on the Grape Vine,
Stephens' Book of the Farm; a complete guide to the farmer, steward, ploughman, cattleman, shepherd, fieldworker, and dairy maid, by Henry Stevens, with 450 illustrations, to which are added explanatory notes, remarks, &c., by J. S. Skinner; really one of the best books for a farmer to possess, 2 vols.
The American Farm Book, by R. L. Allen.
The Cottage and Farm Bee Keeper; a practical work, by a Country Curate.
Allen's Rural Architecture, comprising Farm Houses, Cottages, Carriage Houses, Sheep and Dove Cotes, Piggeries, Barns, &c., &c., by Lewis F. Allen,
The American Muck Book, by J. D. Brown,
The Rose Culturist,
Blake's Farmer at Home; a family text book for the country, by Rev. John L. Blake, D. D.
For sale by H. D. TURNER,
Pioneer Bookseller, Raleigh, N. C.
October 11th, 1853. 94—

NEW ARRIVAL OF SPRING GOODS AT THE BAZAAR!!—White, Buff, Brown, Mottled, Plaid, Striped and Planters' Linen Coats; White and Buff Grass Coats; Drab, Blue and Mottled Croton Coats; Black and Fancy Alapaca Coats; Plaid and Fancy Cassimere Coats; Black Summer Cloth and Cassimere Sacks, half Sacks and Frocks; Tweeds, Cashmeretts and Angolas Sacks; Planters' Linen, Plaid, White, Striped, Mottled, Linen, and Cassimere Pants in great variety. Sontag, Cassimere, Silk and Linen Vestings, Quiltings and Weltings Vestings, rich styles. A large assortment of Lawn and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Plain and Fancy

COMPLETION OF THE CENSUS OF 1850.

We give place to the subjoined instructive and interesting article from the New York Courier and Enquirer. That eminent statician, Professor De Bow, Superintendent of the Census Bureau, has discharged the duties of his responsible position with distinguished ability, a tact peculiar to himself, and with untiring industry:

COMPLETION OF THE CENSUS OF 1850. The final report of the seventh census is now passing through the press. It will be the most important statistical work ever published in the United States. To produce it has required the unbounded means of the government, the ability and zeal of two gentlemen as Superintendents of the work, enjoying the highest reputation for skill in the collection and preparation of statistics, and the labors of a multitude of intelligent subordinates, during three years and a half.

The work will be entitled "Statistics of the United States," and has been prepared in conformity with the act of Congress directing the method of publishing the census lables. It will consist of a single volume of 1,200 pages, and will be ready for distribution at the opening of the next session of Congress. The form adopted is quarto, in which respect the work will possess an advantage over any other document of the same class published by the government. All former ones have been thrown together in a shape so inconvenient as to preclude their general use, and the money expended, with the object of multiplying those valuable memorials of our progress, has proved a useless expenditure.

We are glad to see that Mr. De Bow has availed himself of one clause of the act prescribing the general plan of his labors, to illustrate his work with notes and commentaries, which will give it the character it ought to possess—that of a statistical history, rather than a rigid and wearisome array of figures. This portion of the report will occupy betwen seventy-five and one hundred pages. We transfer to our columns a portion of the most valuable and interesting matter to be found in this introduction to the tables. The Superintendent has prepared and included in this division a useful abstract of the results of all the censuses from 1790 to 1850. He has also given the forms and schedules adopted for collecting and condensing information in each census, together with a complete view of legislation on the subject since the foundation of the government. This will be valuable for reference, and will greatly abridge the labors of Congress when hereafter called upon to amend or add to existing laws:

The cost of taking and printing the different censuses since 1790 has been as follows:

1790,	$44,377 28
1800,	66,109 04
1810,	178,444 67
1820,	208,525 90
1830,	378,545 13
1840,	832,370 95
1850,(*)	1,318,027 53

*—To 30th September, 1853, and exclusive of the expenses incurred for final priuting and binding.

Following these statements is a digest of all the circulars and instructions issued from the State Department, and from the Superintendents of Census to the marshals engaged in taking the census, and the person employed in compiling the returns. The utility of this digest is evident.

We then have a well-prepared description of the "European census system," showing at what times and in what manner the population and statistics of the different countries of that continent are obtained.

From the introductory details, relating more especially to the census of the United States for 1850, we extract the following statements:

TERRITORIAL EXTENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

TABLE II.—The following table was prepared for the Census Office by Col. J. J. Abert; of the topographical engineers:

	Square miles.
Area of the Pacific slope or of the region watered by rivers falling into the Pacific,	778,266
Area of the Mississippi valley, or of the region watered by the Mississippi, Missouri, and their tributaries,	1,237,311
Area of the Atlantic slope proper,	637,100
Area of the Atlantic slope, including only the waters falling into the Gulf of Mexico *West* of the Mississippi,	183,646
Area of the Atlantic slope, including only the waters falling into the Gulf of Mexico, *East* of the Mississippi,	146,830
Total of the Atlantic slope or the regions whose waters fall into the Atantic,	967,576
Total area of the United States and their Territories in 1853,	2,981,153

This estimate by Col. Abert has some claims to authenticity, which cannot be urged for those more commonly used; but we observe that in a subsequent part of the introduction the aggregate area of the Union, given by the States and Territories, is 3,306,000 square miles. The latter amount is the result of an examintation of various official reports from the Land Office, Congress, and the State Department. The statement given in the census report, 1852, of the territory of the U. States, is 3,230,572 square miles.

Mr. De Bow remarks upon the foregoing tables as follows: "The territorial extent of the republic is, therefore, nearly ten times as large as that of Great Britain and France combined; three times as large as that of France, Great Britain, Prussia, Spain, Portugal, Belgium, Holland and Denmark together; one and one-half times as large as the Russian Empire in Europe; one-sixth less only than the area covered by the fifty-nine or sixty empires, States and republics of Europe; of equal extent with the Roman empire, or that of Alexander, neither of which is said to have exceeded 3,000,000 square miles."

REMARKS.

Alabama—Formed out of territory ceded to the United States by South Carolina and Georgia. Admitted in the Union December 14, 1819.

Arkansas—Formed from territory ceded to United States by France. Admitted into the Union June 15, 1836.

California—Formed of territory ceded by Mexico. Admitted into the Union September 9, 1850.

Carolina, North—One of the thirteen original States. Ratified the Constitution of the U. States November 21, 1789.

Carolina, South—One of the thirteen original States. Ratified the Constitution of the U. States May 23, 1788.

Columbia, District of—Formed from territory ceded by Maryland and Virginia. Established as seat of government July 16, 1790. Alexandria retroceded July, 1846.

Connecticut—One of the thirteen original States. Ratified the Constitution of the United States Jan. 9, 1788.

Delaware—One of the thirteen original States. Ratified the Constitution of the United States December 7, 1787.

Florida—Formed from territory ceded to United States by Spain. Admitted into the Union March 3, 1845.

Georgia—One of the thirteen original States. Ratified the Constitution of the United States January 2, 1788.

Illinois—Formed out of territory ceded to United States by Virginia. Admitted into the Union December 3, 1818.

Indiana—Formed from territory ceded to United States by Virginia. Admitted into the Union December 11, 1816.

Iowa—Formed from part of the territory of Wisconsin. Admitted into the Union Dec. 28, 1846.

Kentucky—Formed from the territory of Virginia. Admitted into the Union June 1, 1792.

Louisiana—Formed from territory ceded to United States by France. Admitted into the Union April 8, 1812.

Maine—Formed out of part of the territory of Massachusetts. Admitted into the Union March 15, 1820.

Maryland—One of the thirteen original States. Ratified the Constitution of the United States April 28, 1788.

Massachusetts—One of the thirteen original States. Ratified the Constitution of the United States February 6, 1788.

Michigan—Formed from territory ceded to United States by Virginia. Admitted into the Union January 26, 1837.

Minnesota Territory—Territorial government established March 3, 1849.

Mississippi—Formed from territory ceded to the United States by South Carolina. Admitted into the Union December 10, 1817.

Missouri—Formed from territory ceded to the United States by France. Admitted into the Unoin August 10, 1821.

New Hampshire—One of the thirteen original States. Ratified the constitution of the United States June 21, 1788.

New Mexico Territory—Formed from territory ceded by Mexico and Texas. Territorial government established September 9, 1849.

New York—One of the thirteen original States. Ratified the constitution of the United States July 26, 1788.

New Jersey—One of the thirteen original States. Ratified the constitution of the United States December 18, 1787.

Ohio—Formed out of territory ceded to the United States by Virginia. Admitted into the Union November 29, 1802.

Oregon Territory—Territorial government established August 14, 1848.

Pennsylvania—One of the thirteen original States. Ratified the constitution of the United States December 12, 1787.

Rhode Island—One of the thirteen original States. Ratified the constitution of the United States May, 29, 1790.

Tennessee—Formed of territory ceded to the United States by North Carolina. Admitted into the Union June 1, 1796.

Texas—Independent republic. Admitted into the Union December 29, 1845.

Utah Territory—Territorial government established September 9, 1850.

Virginia—One of the thirteen original States. Ratified the constitution of the United States, June 26, 1788.

Vermont—Formed from part of the Territory of New York. Admitted into the Union March 4, 1791.

Wisconsin—Formed from part of the Territory of Michigan. Admitted into the Union May 29, 1848.

We reserve the task of a further analysis of this able and interesting document to a future day.

In the letter communicating the report to Congress Mr. De Bow refers to the rejection, by the last act of Congress of the valuable statistics on manufactures, and the returns of deaths, and reccommends that authority be requested for a full compilation of the tables on those subjects. It cannot be doubted that the secretary will adopt this suggestion of the Superintendent, and that Congress, recovered from the delusion which led to the suppression of the returns alluded to, will authorize their publication in an appropriate form.

Mr. De Bow likewise suggests the establishment of statistical bureaus by the State governments, and their encouragement by Congress, so far as to facilitate their connexion with foreign governments.

The Superintendent has in course of preparation comparisons between the returns now published and those of former Censuses, which, together with other matters authorised by law, will form a supplementary report, which will be ready during the coming session.

The area of all the States of Europe is given as 3,684,832 square miles. The areas of the different countries on this continent are given as follows:

	Square miles.
U. S. by detailed estimates,	3,306,865
British America,	3,050,398
Mexico,	1,038,834
Central America,	203,551
Russian America,	394,000
Danish America, (Greenland,)	380,000
Total area of North America,	8,373,648

The shore line of the United States, as furnished by the Coast Survey Office, is as follows:

	Main shore, including bays, sounds, &c.	Islands.	Rivers to head of tide.	Total.	Ocean line in steps of ten miles.
Atlantic coast,	6,861	6,328	6,655	19,844	2,059
Pacific coast,	2,281	702	712	3,695	1,405
Gulf coast,	3,467	2,217	3,846	9,530	1,643
	12,609	9,247	11,213	33,068	5,107

Estimated population of the United States at certain periods since 1701:

1701,	262,000
1749,	1,058,000
1775,	2,803,000

The following elaborate table, with the comments, is of such interest that we do not hesitate to copy it entire:

POPULATION, &c., OF THE UNITED STATES.

States and Territori's.	White.	Free Col'd.	Slaves.	Total Pop'tion	Square Miles.	Inhb'ts Sq. Mi.
Alabama,	426,514	2,265	342,844	771,623	50,722	15.21
Arkansas,	162,189	608	47,100	209,897	52,198	4.02
California,	91,635	962	——	92,597	188,982	2.48
Caroli'a, N	552,028	27,463	288,548	869,039	45,550	19.00
Caroli'a, S	274,568	8,960	384,984	668,507	28,000	23.87
Columbia, Dist'ct of	37,941	10,059	3,687	51,687	50	1033.74
Conne'cut,	363,099	7,693	——	370,792	4,750	78.06
Delaware,	71,169	18,073	2,290	91,532	2,120	43.17
Florida,	47,203	932	39,310	87,415	59,268	1.43
Georgia,	521,572	2,931	381,682	906,185	58,400	15.62
Illinois,	846,034	5,436	——	851,470	55,409	15.37
Indiana,	977,154	11,262	——	988,416	33,809	29.24
Indi'n Ter.	——	——	——	——	187,171	——
Iowa,	191,881	333	——	192,214	50,914	3.77
Kentucky,	761,413	10,011	210,981	982,405	37,680	26.07
Louisiana,	255,491	17,462	244,809	517,762	41,246	12.52
Maine,	581,813	1,356	——	583,169	35,000	16.66
Maryland,	417,943	74,723	90,368	583,034	11,000	53.00
Mas'sets,	985,450	9,064	——	994,514	7,250	137.17
Michigan,	395,071	2,582	——	397,654	56,243	7.07
Minnesota Territ'y,	6,038	39	——	6,077	141,839	0.04
Missi'ppi,	295,718	930	309,878	606,526	47,151	12.86
Missouri,	592,004	2,618	87,422	682,044	65,037	10.49
Nebraska Territ'y,	——	——	——	——	136,700	——
N. Hamp.	317,456	520	——	317,976	8,080	3.96
N. Mexico Territ'y,	61,525	22	——	61,547	210,774	0.29
N. York,	3,048,325	49,069	——	3,097,394	46,000	67.44
N. Jersey,	465,509	23,810	286	489,555	6,851	71.46
Northw't Territ'y,	——	——	——	——	528,725	——
Ohio,	1,955,050	25,279	——	1,980,329	39,964	49.55
Oreg'n Ter.	13,087	207	——	13,294	341,463	0.04
Penns'nia,	2,258,160	53,626	——	2,311,786	47,000	49.29
R. Island,	143,875	3,670	——	147,515	1,200	122.95
Tennessee,	756,836	6,422	239,459	1,200,717	44,000	22.79
Texas,	154,034	397	58,161	212,592	325,520	0.65
Utah Ter'y,	11,330	24	26	11,380	187,923	0.06
Virginia,	894,800	54,333	472,528	1,421,661	61,352	23.17
Vermont,	313,402	718	——	314,120	8,000	39.26
Wisconsin,	304,756	635	——	305,391	53,294	5.66
Total,	19,553,068	434,495	3,204,313	23,191,876	3,306,665	7.01

The alphabetical arrangement is recommended for all of our statistical publications in the future. It would have been adopted in the present volume in the aggregate tables, and in the order ot considering the States, had not the material in great part been previously prepared upon the old method. In the extension of the country, the geographical method of arranging the States creates embarrassment, and ought to be abandoned.

CAPITOL OF TENNESSEE. The editor of the Charleston Advocate, in a letter from Nashville, Tennessee, thus speaks of the new building now erecting by the State in that city: The Capitol, one of the most magnificent buildings in the world, is now nearly completed. It is built of solid limestone, quarried near the hill on which it stands, and covers exactly an acre of ground. The architecture is of the ionic order, and the ornamental part exceedingly rich. Its roof is of Tennessee copper, and the platform for the Speaker of Tennessee marble. The cost of the edifice is a million of dollars. From the base of the dome a striking panorama meets the eye. The City lies below on a bend of the Cumberland river. At a distance of a hundred miles the blue peaks of the Cumberland mountains rise above the horizon. An amphitheatre of hills sweeps around the city, the population of which approaches twenty thousand. Coming down from our noble "post of observation," we passed through the house formerly occupied by President Polk. It lies at some distance from the street, and has in front a monument erected over the remains of the late statesman. Many of the houses of the town are built with elegance. It is the fashion to paint in oil colors the brick houses, and, these colors being generally light drab, there is an air of freshness which we miss in the Charleston houses.

In examining the assets of Jonathan Kimball, Esq., of Libson, N. H., who died lately, aged about 80 years, the appraisers found about $6000 in his trunk, most of which had been there several years. With the rest was $200 in bills of the Lancaster Bank, dated twenty years ago, and as fresh as they were when first issued.

A LEAF FROM THE PAST. The Pennsylvanian has recently published a series of able and interesting articles, reviewing the principles and policy of the two old parties, the Federal and the Republican, whose paternity and character may be clearly traced in the features of the modern Whig and Democratic parties of this country. Many reminiscences are brought up, of no little value in the study of parties. The administration of the elder Adams, the writer shows, commenced most inauspiciously—being characterized throughout by a series of high handed and tyrranical measures, that appeared intended for the destruction—the entire annihilation—of the Republican party and the suppression of every liberal sentiment. It is not to be denied that the action of the government was controlled through Mr. Adam's administration by an Anglo-American party, who were equally hostile to liberty here and to France. This party was composed of British merchants and their factors and agents in the cities, and by those who from conviction were in favor of monarchy in preference to republicanism, and their efforts were especially energetic, and their wits sharpened by the state of hostility, the open war, existing between France and England.

With the advent of Mr. Adam's Administration, truly says the Pennsylvanian, had increased the aristocratic form and ceremony in the Government, which the good sense of Washington had in some manner checked, or in which he was at least a most unwilling actor. Imposing *levees*, conducted with royal ceremony, had become common. The President delivered his speech from the throne, at each session of Congress, and, composed of generalities after the manner of the King's speech, in opening a Parliament it England. It was expected to be answered in humble submission and flattering terms. For the two first sessions of Congress, at the commencement of his administration in May, 1797, at a special session, and in November of the same year, some fourteen or fifteen days at each time, were uselessly spent in drawing up a suitable answer to the President's speech. Four of the republican members boldly protested against the absurdity and the expense incurred to the nation by establishing a custom of debating a fortnight about the wording of an answer, in vague generalities, which appeared to have no legitimate object of legislation attached to it. Their answers appeared merely intended to compliment and flatter the President, and were mere echoes of what the President had said, and conceived and expressed in the most abject spirit. Such a thing as an honest difference of opinion did not appear to be dreamed of. As a specimen of the kind of trash used on such occasions, we select from the answer of the Senate to the President's speech, at the session commencing in Nov. 1797. It says:

"SIR: The communications you have thought proper to make in your speech to both Houses of Congress, on the opening of the present session, afford additional proofs of the attention, integrity and firmness, which have marked your official character.

The commencement of the next paragraph is, "We cannot but approve of the measures you have taken," &c.

Of the next—"It would have given as much pleasure to have received," &c.

The next—"We learn with satisfaction," &c.

The next—"We think, sir, with you, that the commerce of the United States is essential to the growth, conduct and prosperity of our country." And so on. The address concludes in this fulsome strain:

"And, sir, we beg leave to assure you, that we derive a singular consolation from the reflection that at such a time the executive part of our government has been committed to your hands; for in your integrity, talents and fitness, we place entire confidence."

To such a state of humble submission was the Seante of the United States, a body that ought to have retained some appearance of dignity and self-respect, reduced during this administrttion.

To this obsequious address the President was pleased to give a few words in reply, complimenting them in his turn upon their wisdom, their penetration, and their INDEPENDENT SPIRIT!

These fulsome addresses were delivered by the members of each house, walking in procession to the President's house for that purpose. On one occasion Mattew Lyon, of Vermont, was the only member who had the firmness to refuse to attend the procession.

These objectionable ceremonies had been originally introduced during Gen. Washington's administration, by Gen. Knox, whom Mr. Jefferson styles "a man of pride," and Col. Humphreys, who had resided some time at a foreign court. Washington said to Mr. Jefferson on one occasion, "they were the authors of the present regulations, and that others were proposed so highly sustained that he absolutely rejected them." Gen. Washington, attentive to difference of opinion on the subject, when the time of his second election arrived, called the Heads of Departments together, obs rved to them the situation in which he had been placed at the commencement of the government, the advice he had taken, and the course he had taken in compliance with it; that a proper occasion had how arrived for revising that course, and he desired them to consult together, agree to any changes they should think for the better, and that he would willingly conform to what they should advise. The Cabinet was divided, the influence of Knox prevailed, no advice was given, and no change was made.

These things were soon taken to indicate a change of principle, even not at all in character with the simplicity of republican government, and were mere imitations of the flummery and nonsense of European Courts.

So strongly was Mr. Jefferson impressed with the folly and absurdity, and, in fact, their danger to the liberties of the country, that he wrote to his friend Mazzei, a resident of Tuscany, from Monticello, under date of April 24, 1795, his disapprobation in the following emphatic terms:

"The aspect of our politics has wonderfully changed since you left us. In place of that noble love of liberty and republican government which carried us triumphantly through the war, an anglican, monarchial, and aristocratical party, has sprung up, whose avowed object is to draw over us the *substance*, as they have already the *forms* of the British government. Nevertheless the principal body of our citizens remain faithful to republican principles. All our proprietors of lands are friendly to those principles, as also the mass of men of talents. We have against us the executive power, all the officers of government, all who are seeking offices, and all timid men who prefer the calms of despotism to the tempestuous sea of liberty; the British merchants and Americans who trade on British capital, the speculators, persons interested in the banks and pubic funds, a contrivance invented for the purposes of corruption, and for assimilating us in all things in the rotten as well as the sound parts of the British model. I should give you a fever if I should name the apostates who have embraced these heresies, those who were Solomons in council and Samsons in combat, but who have had their heads shorn by the harlot, England."

Mr. Jefferson afterwards in referring to this letter to Mazzei, in his correspondence with Mr. Van Buren, under date of June 20th, 1824, complains that, it having been published in Paris and Florence, and then re-translated from the French and Italian into English, the sense of some portions of it had been changed by the time it thus appeared before the American public. He says the "forms here meant were the levees, birth-days, the pompous cavalcades, to the State House, on the meeting of Congress, in a body to re-echo the speech in answer," &c.

The measures of Mr. Adams' administration proved even more obnoxions to the country than the show of aristocracy, without the power, could possibly become. These were the Stamp Act, the change in the Naturalization Laws, the Alien and Sedition Laws, a bankrupt law, and a standing army, and other measures of a kindred character, proving the tendency of the administration to be to restrict the liberty of the people and establish arbitrary power.

Richmond Enquirer.

"Is the Whig party dead?" *Boston Post.*

"Put your finger in its mouth, and you will perhaps find out." *Lou. Journal.*

"Hold a glass (of hard cider) to its lips, and see if it breathes." *Olive Branch.*

"Call for its spirit, and if dead it will rap." *Indiana Sentinel.*

"Mention the word Galphinism and if it don't turn in its coffin at the sound, bury it—it must be dead." *Baltimore Argus.*

"Whisper Benevolence, Availibility or Reform, to the California wing, and unless you hear a deep sigh, you may send for the undertaker at once." *Marysville Express.*

FUNCTIONS OF LEAVES.

The sense of the beautiful, in every beholder, receives an exquisite gratification in gazing upon the foliage, the mantle of living green, in which the vegetable world is arrayed during the season of growth and development. Few, however, are aware of the important functions which those countless leaves perform, in the growth of plants. To the common eye they appear as the lavish ornaments, which beautify the vernal landscape, and invest each tree and shrub with a garment of loveliness. Their secret but vital functions are disclosed only to the eye of science. They are to the plant what the lungs, the stomach and the skin are to the animal. It is through them that the important functions of breathing, digestion and perspiration are accomplished. Plants, like animals, breathe, digest their food, and throw off their surplus moisture, and peahaps a portion of the substances contained in their fluids, by perspiration; and those vital operations are all performed by the leaves which adorn them.

The *sap*, which is absorbed by the roots, constantly ascends up the vessels of the plant, during its growth, to the leaves. Here it undergoes a change analogous to that effected in the food of animals, in the process of digestion. The superfluous water is thrown off by the perspiration of the leaves, while that which remains is converted into the juice called the *true sap*, which like the blood of animals, in its after circulation, furnishes the various substances found in plants.

The leaves, as intimated, are perspiratory organs of the plant. The office of the perspiration is performed on the under side of the leaf, and may be almost entirely stopped by spreading varnish on that surface. The quantity of moisture thus thrown off is much larger during the night. Dr. Hales found that a cabbage transmitted daily a quantity of water nearly equal to half its weight.

The leaves of plants absorb from the atmosphere, carbonic acid, in the form of gas. This acid is a combination of carbon or charcoal with oxygen, one of the constituent gases of the atmosphere. The acid is decomposed, the carbon being retained by the plant and composing a large part of its substance, while the oxygen is emitted. The absorption of the carbonic acid takes place in the light, and the influence of which is essential to the process. This fact explains the phenomenon that plants cease to grow, and that they languish and perish when deprived of light.

It is ascertained that trees derive a large portion of their carbon or woody substance from the carbonic acid absorbed by their leaves from the air. Von Helmont planted a willow which weighed 5 lbs. in a pot containing 200 lbs. of earth. This he watered for five years, and at the end of that time the tree was found to weigh 169¼ lbs., while the earth in which it had stood was found to have lost only two ounces. From whence did the tree derive that large mass of carbon which constituted the chief portion of its increased weight? Undoubtedly from the atmosphere—the carbonic acid absorbed by its leaves—the water with which it was supplied, holding a portion of carbon in solution, may have furnished a part of it; but the carbonic acid of the air must have been the chief source of supply.

Plants during the day emit oxygen, the vitalizing element of our common air, through their leaves. This is derived from the carbonic acid, as it is decomposed; for vegetables are found not to emit oxygen, unless carbonic acid be present. During the night the leaves of plants absorb oxygen, and form with it carbonic acid, a part of which they emit, and a part is retained.

By this process of absorption of carbonic acid by the leaves of plants the atmosphere is puritied of that portion of it which, in the form of gass, is so noxious, and when concentrated, so fatal to animal life, it being the noxious air found in deep wells, and which arises in the fumes of burning charcoal. Thus is this substance in nature, breathed into the atmosphere from the lungs of myriads of animals, and diffused from the decomposition of animal and vegetable substances, and which, if diminished, would render the air we breathe unfit to sustain life, absorbed and converted into the firm substance of innumerable trees and shrubs, while its oxygen is returned to the atmosphere to revivify it.

Finally, the leaves of plants absorb water, as well as carbonic acid and oxygen. It is found that a plant which is dying for want of moisture at the root, will revive and grow when a branch with its leaves, is placed in a vessel of water. A beautiful illustration of this fact is also beheld in the renewed greenness of the leaves after a summer shower; the parched landscape appears to smile with gladness, as if conscious of the blessing it has received.

ONE SECRET IN A HAPPY LIFE. We were in company the other day, says the Youth's Penny Gazette, with a gentleman apparently fifty or sixty years of age, who used the following language:

Were I to live my life over again, I should make it a point to do a kindness to a fellow-being whenever I had the opportunity. I regret very much that my habit has been so different, that I have induced feelings as unlike those which would lead to such a course of life.

It has been too much my way to let others take care of themselves, while I took care of myself. If some little trespass was committed on my rights, or if I suffered some slight inconvenience from the thoughtlessness and selfishness of others, I was greatly annoyed, and sometimes used harsh and reproachful language towards the offender.

I am now satisfied that my own happiness was greatly impaired by this course, and that my conduct and exampte contributed to the irritation and unhappiness of others.

It was but the other day, continued the gentleman, that I was passing along the street, and a coachman was attempting to draw a light carriage into a coach house. He tried once or twice without success, and just as I came up the carriage occupied the whole of the side walk, and prevented my passing. The fellow looked as if it ought not to be exactly so, and there was something like a faint apology in his smile. It was on my tongue to say, 'in with your carriage, man! and not let it stand here blocking up the passage.' But a better influence prevailed. I went to the rear of the carriage and said: 'Now try again, my good fellow!' while with the end of my umbrella I gave a little push, and in the carriage went, and out came the pleasant 'Thank ye sir—much obliged.' I would not have taken a twenty dollar bank note for the streak of sunshine that this one little act of kindness threw over the rest of my walk, to say nothing of the lighting up of the coachman's face.

And when I look back on my intercourse with my fellow men all the way long, I can confidently say that I never yet did a kindness to a human being without being happier for it. So that if I was governed by mere selfish motives, and wanted to live the happiest life I could, I would just simply obey the Bible precept to do good unto all as I had opportunity.

All this was said with an air of sincerity and deep conviction which we cannot give to our report of it. And does the experience of the youngest of our readers confirm or contradict this statement? Is there a girl or a boy among all of them who can say, 'I did a kind act once to my brother or sister, or playmate, and was afterwards sorry for it, I should have been happier if it had been an unkind one?' It is very likely that a kind act has been ill requited or misconstrued; but if it was performed with proper feelings, it is as certain to produce happiness as sunshine is to produce warmth.

We counsel our young friends, then, to seize every opportunity of contributing to the good of others. Sometimes a smile will do it. Oftener, a kind word—a look of sympathy or an acknowledgement of obligation. Sometimes a little help to a burdened shoulder or heavy wheel, will be in place. Sometimes a word or two of good counsel, a seasonable and gentle admonition, and at others a suggestion of advantage to be gained, and a little interest to secure it, will be received with lasting gratitude. And thus every instance of kindness done, whether acknowledged or not, opens up a little well spring of happiness in the doer's own breast, the flow of which may be made permanent by habit.

ONE. One hour lost in the morning by lying in bed, will put back all the business of the day.

One hour gained by rising early is worth a month in the year.

One hole in a fence will cost ten times as much as it will to fix it at once.

One unruly animal will learn all others in company bad tricks.

One drunkard will keep a family poor and make them miserable.

THE OPERATION OF THE SUB-TREASURY. The experience of the present season is of unusual interest, as affording the first complete illustration of the manner in which the Independent Treasury affects great and general speculative movements in commerce. No one could have observed the ever accumulating projects of expenditure, the multiplication of Banks, the expansion of trade in its area, and the still greater expansion of it in the amount of its exchanges through long established channels, during the last two years, without being convinced that there were working together most of the elements of a prodigious speculation, which threatened a corresponding revulsion. The food of excitement, which in 1836 made banks, merchants, agriculturalists and idlers, all crazy with the idea of gathering fortunes out of the bubbles of hope, was far less than in the last two years. The real wealth to serve as the basis of the imaginary, was far less then than now. The sources of increase were far less abundant. There was then no California pouring its annual seventy millions of gold into the lap of our Atlantic trade. The stock of the precious metals in the country was small in comparison, and the profits from successful improvments still smaller. Why is it, then, that speculative impulsos, equally blind, and urged on by more various and vastly more powerful forces, have been nearly harmless this year, while in 1837 they covered the whole country with commercial wrecks, and prostrated our entire banking system?

There is but one answer to be given. In the former period the moneys in the United States Treasury went into the banks and added so much to the basis of speculation; in the latter, these monies are withdrawn, not from the paper circulation, but from the specie basis of the currency. And this action has not been sudden and excentric, but it commenced with the speculative movement, has followed its every step, growing as it grew and correcting with an irresistable power the excesses to which it was impelled. It is the independent Treasury which has saved the country from a revulsion perhaps greater than any of former times, and saved it not by an expedient of momentary alleviation, but by a national and healthful cure. We can now understand what was the full meaning of the strong language in which Mr. Calhoun and other wise statesmen enforced the necessity of the separation of the Treasury from banking operations. In a recent speech in New York, Mr. Dix, late Sub-Treasurer, made the following striking remarks on this subject:

"In May last the specie under the key of the assistant treasurer of New York was about six and three-quarter million; on the 28d September it had risen to ten millions and a quarter; and on the 5th November it had subsided to six and a half millions. The salutary influence of the sub-treasury is thus explained:

"From May to September there was a prevalent bias to over-action in almost all business, legitimate and illegitimate—in trade, banking, stock-jobbing and land speculation—under the impulse given to commercial enterprise. The treasury balance ran up to more than ten millions. This rapid accumulation of coin, and the enormous sum of ten millions thus withdrawn from the reach of operators, checked in a very salutary manner the general tendency to over-action.

Speculators could not command the money they required to carry on and extend their transactions. Merchants were compelled to limit their orders for foreign goods. Debtor banks, pressed for balances, were obliged to contract their discounts; and as the flood of specie poured into the sub-treasury, the channels from which it was drawn were nearly exhausted, and some of the bolder adventurers were left high and dry by the receding tide. This was the first good influence of the sub-treasury system, gradually drawing specie into its own vaults as the banks extended their operations, and stimulated the spirit of enterprise and speculation, and checking the tendency to excess by a law as certain as those which govern the material world.

'The second good influence of the system," says Mr. Dix, "was as salutary as the first, and was the result of the same infallible law. This accumulation of ten millions of coin in the sub-treasury here made money scarce and valuable; most stocks fell in price, and the interest paid for the use of money rose rapidly and to enormous rates. In all such cases holders of stocks which maintain their prices are tempted to sell for the purpose of realizing the higher profits of other investments. This was the case with the stocks of the United States. The government had offered a high premium for them. The holders surrendered them, and took the surplus coin in the treasury in exchange.

By this operation, then, three millions seven hundred thousand dollars were drawn out of the sub-treasury in six weeks, and thrown into Wall street to relieve the pressure caused by preceding excesses in speculation and commercial adventure. It is, indeed, the only relief Wall street has had; the only relief it possibly could have had—and it has saved us from a reaction which, without it, would have been scarcely less severe than that of 1837."

Charleston Mercury.

JENNY LIND AND "THE BABY." The following article, from the Albany State Register, is one of the delicious little bits of newspaper writing, which, for genuine eloquence and feeling, are not surpassed by the happiest efforts of our best orators. If we are not much mistaken, it is from the pen of a distinguished clergyman of the Episcopal church in Albany:

"Jenny Lind, the peerless—the Nightingale of the North, has got a BABY!"—*Exchange paper.*

"Well, what of it? Hasn't Jenny Lind, the peerless—the Nightingale of the North, a right to have a baby, we should like to know? Would you have her always singing to the cold world, warm as it may be in the admiration of her songs, charming it by her sweet notes? Must she always be warbling to gaping crowds who gaze upon her only as a public performer? Look into the nursery where Jenny's baby sleeps, in its little cradle and hear the low lullaby of her sweet voice. See how fondly she gazes upon the helpless thing; and when it opens its little eyes and looks trustingly up to the face of its mother, hear how she warbles the 'Bird Song' to charm it back to sleep. Listen to the angel sounds! There is no effort, no art in that seraphic music. It comes gushing forth from a heart full of a mother's affection, overflowing with a mother's yearning. How soft and low it is, and yet how full of the intensest love. Be still! Applaud not. It is nature, all nature, supremely sweet though it be. Disturb not the enchanting harmony by the voice of praise. See! those little eyes have closed again. Jenny's baby sleeps, and the song has died away—vanished slowly like a dream, or a receding shadow, into silence.

"Rock the cradle," JENNY.

But why, we ask again, should not Jenny, the world-renowned Jenny, have a baby to love, to fold in her fond arms, to kiss and hug, to toss into the air, and trot upon her knee, and chirrup to, and fumble about, with all a mother's doating playfulness? She has conquered fame—shall she linger in solitary age, and die alone at last? Shall the heart's affections be wasted in the pursuit of ambition; and shall no loving and trusting faces cheer her through life, and stand around her death bed like bright visions looking up towards the sky? Shall she walk the world's high places companionless, and without a staff for her age to lean upon? No! Ten thousand times dearer to her mother's heart, is the crowing, even the cries of that little one, than the loudest applause that ever went up from the crowded audience, on the day of her proudest triumph. Ten thousand times sweeter is the smile, than the fragrance of the flowers that were showered upon her, as a tribute of admiration to her transcendant sweetness of song. Yes, yes, ambition is nothing—triumphs are nothing—admiration of the world, fame and wealth are nothing. The mother looks upon her child, her heart clings to its feebleness, and all the world-visions vanish away.

"Rock the cradle," JENNY.

Go out to sing before the great world never again—pass forever from its gaze, to sit calmly by the domestic hearth, gathering your little ones around you, teaching them the value of "the divinity that stirs within them," the duties of life and hope of eternity. Tell them the littleness of fame, the folly of ambition, the beauty of holiness, and the home with the just at last. And when angels shall gather around the great White Throne, among the voices that shall mingle in the song of the Redeemer, yours and theirs shall be heard in the full volume of their sweetness, chanting the praises of "Him that liveth forever."

One good newspaper is a good thing in every family.

FINE TIMBER, TURPENTINE AND FARMING LAND, FOR SALE IN ROBESON COUNTY. The subscribers on the 1st of March last, purchased of Thos. J. Curtis, Esq., his interest in the land lying in Robeson County known as the Dubois land. They have had a portion of the same surveyed, and now offer for sale the following tracts:

1230 Acres lying on "Back Swamp," about three miles from "The Red Banks," and two miles from Lumber River, adjoining the lands of John Drake, Esq., and others. This Tract is well timbered and valuable for Turpentine.

4415 Acres on "The Broad Ridge," about 2 miles from Lumber River and 12 miles from the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road. This is the finest body of Turpentine Land in the county. There are in this Tract some very eligible situations for farms of good land.

535 Acres about half a mile from Alfordsville—good Turpentine land.

183¾ Acres near Ash Pole, adjoining John McCallum, Esq., and others.

102 Acres on Wilkerson's Swamp, adjoining McLean, Leitch, and others.

104 Acres on "Back Swamp," adjoining Peter Munroe, Neill Leitch, Esqs., and others.

362 Acres on both sides of "The First Swamp," adjoining the tract where John W. Alford, Esq., now resides.

1080 Acres on "Shoe-Heel," adjoining the Lands of Dr. Edmund McQueen, John McCallum, Esq., and others.

50 Acres on "Ash-Pole," adjoining John McNair, Esq. and others.

225 Acres on "Jacob Swamp," adjoining the Lands of Thomas Townsend, William Berry Thompson, and John B. Thompson, Esq.

225 Acres on "The Little Marsh," including a portion of "The Glass Pond," adjoining the Lands of J. Bethune, Thos. Jones, Esq., and others.

860 Acres known as "The Big Desert." This is said to be as valuable Swamp Land as any in the State, and can be reclaimed at comparatively little expense.

115 Acres adjoining the Land of Archibald S. Currie, Esq., and others.

150 Acres adjoining the Land of John McGougan, Esq., Mrs. Brown, and others.

The above Lands will be sold on accommodating Terms.

JOSEPH THOMPSON.
ROBERT S. FRENCH.

Lumberton, Nov. 1, 1853. 103—4t.

We have at the request of Joseph Thompson and Robert S. French, carefully examined the title to the Lands purchased by them of Thomas J. Curtis, Esq., known as the DUBOIS LANDS, lying in Robeson County, and we say without any hesitation, that their title is perfect

JOHN WINSLOW.
J. G. SHEPHERD.
ROBERT STRANGE.

Fayetteville, Nov. 1, 1853. 99—wlt.

WAYNE INSTITUTE & NORMAL COLLEGE.—GOLDSBOROUG

The Standard.

RALEIGH, SATURDAY, NOV. 19, 1853.

VOICE OF THE DEMOCRACY.

We present below further evidences that our course in the late contest in this Congressional District is approved by the Democracy of the State. We do this in no spirit of boasting, but in self-defence, and because we have good reason to believe that Mr. Venable is still engaged in his work of disorganization and of vengeance. After the late election, it is well known, we tendered him the olive branch, but he put it from him and declared "war to the knife." He has denounced and misrepresented the Editor of this paper—he has publicly assailed sound and honored champions of the party, and he has proclaimed that he would raise the standard of distribution from the seaboard to the mountains, and woe, woe to the man that opposed him! These are large words to proceed from a gentleman who owes all he has been to party; and who, but for the very Editors to whom he has been pleased to refer as "type-stickers, ink-daubers," &c., would have been, from the first, as he now is, quite safely established in the pursuits of private life. He threatens to put us down; and he has been raising money and peddling about for subscribers for an organ with the hope of carrying out this threat. The idea of putting down a man *because he adheres to principle*, is worthy only of the vanity and arrogance of the gentleman who conceived it; but aside from this, we defy him in every shape and form in which he may operate against us. The Democracy of the State, true now as in past time to their cherished principles, are with us; and our confidence in them is as fixed as the earth is in its orbit. In all indifferent things we are willing to conciliate and yield to the farthest possible point, but principles and organization *we never surrender.*

We make the following extract from a letter from a leading and influential Democrat in Person County:

"We shall not desert you in Person on account of the feud between you Mr. Venable. The Democrats of this County approve your course, and will sustain you."

Extract from a letter from a sterling Democrat of Northampton County:

"Your course in the last Congressional campaign was approved by the whole Democratic party. I felt mortified at your apparent want of boldness after your defeat, but am more than happy to see in your last paper the broadside you pour into that arch traitor and disorganizer, A. W. Venable. Give it to him."

The following extract is from a letter from one of the most enlightened and influential Democrats of the Cape Fear country:

"I cordially respond to the views which you set forth with regard to Mr. Venable. I do not regard him as entitled to any consideration whatever at the hands of the Democratic party. He has done more to disorganize and distract the party than any man now living in North Carolina. If I had been in your place I would have opposed Mr. Venable from the start. I would have taken ground against him the moment it was known that he was a candidate for re-election upon the position of favoring Bennett's bill and opposing the annexation of Cuba on fair and honorable terms. Do not understand me, however, as censuring you in the least. I doubt not that you were surrounded with difficulties which, with my limited information, I am unable to appreciate. I merely give you these impressions to show you how strongly I am with you."

A cherished and intelligent friend writes us as follows from Anson County:

"I have read the prospectus of the North Carolina Statesman. I regret the course it promises to defend. This disorganizing spirit, manifested by some of our leading men, *should be met at once.* I admire your bold and noble stand taken against this bitter and disappointed candidate for Congress. I hope his press will not be patronized by Democrats. A good sound Democrat cannot encourage him in his efforts to break down his party."

Extract from a letter from a friend in Wilkes County:

"Permit me to say that your course in the late unfortunate contest in your District, meets the approbation of the Democracy in this vicinity."

THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD. Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon W. W. Holden, Esq., the able and fearless Editor of this paper, for his advocacy of sound Democratic principles. He has labored faithfully in the great cause of Democracy for a number of years. The labors of the present year have been extremely arduous and perplexing with him. He has not only had to contend with, and beat down, Whiggery, but he has had to contend with, and beat down, the errors of those who had been Democrats, but had imbibed Whig principles. He had to contend against the mighty influence of Mr. Venable, whose influence we are informed has been wielded against him and his paper ever since. In the discharge of his duties as an Editor, Mr. Holden has stuck true to principle; and it is the duty of the Democratic party, who profess to be governed by principle, to stick to him. Democrats of North Carolina, we say, encourage the Standard. It is worthy of your support, and the cause of which it is an advocate. *Roanoke Republican.*

We cordially endorse what the Republican says of the Standard. The present crisis is one of great importance to the Democratic party. Mr. Venable is engaged with some others in attempting to seduce the democracy from their ancient faith. Heresies are attempted to be foisted upon our creed. A new paper is about to be established in Raleigh calling itself *democratic*, but obviously for the advocacy of that *whig measure*, a distribution of the public lands. The Standard is now engaged, with masterly ability, in showing up this fallacy. We think that it will be fully sustained by the party. The distribution hobby needs only to be examined to be repudiated by every true democrat. *Fayetteville Carolinian.*

Here we might safely rest our defence, so far as the embodied voice of the Democracy is concerned; but we may state—and we do so on account of interested representations to the contrary—that our subscription list is constantly increasing, and that it is larger now than it was before we took ground against Mr. Venable.

NORTH CAROLINA CONFERENCE. This body adjourned on Thursday night last after a session of ten days. The following gentlemen have been appointed Delegates to the General Conference, which is to meet in Columbus, Ga., in May next: Rev. Messrs. C. F. Deems, W. Closs, R. I. Carson, Robt. O. Burton, D. B. Nicholson, William Carter, William Barringer; Alternates, N. H. D. Wilson and James Jameson.

We learn that the next North Carolina Conference will be held in Pittsborough, Chatham County.

VERMONT U. S. SENATOR. After nine ballotings, the Legislature of Vermant, on Friday, succeeded in electing a U. S. Senator in place of Mr. Phelps, whig. Judge Kellogg (democrat) is the successful candidate, and was elected by *three votes* over his whig competitor, Judge Collamer.

☞ We are requested to state that there will be a meeting of the Agricultural Society of Wake County, in the Town Hall, in Raleigh, on Tuesday next, at 12 o'clock. A full attendance is respectfully requested.

☞ The United States' Circuit Court will meet in this City on Monday the 28th inst.

We are indebted to the Hon. J. C. Dobbin for a copy of the Patent office Report for 1852-'53.

THE NEXT CONGRESS.

The thirty-third Congress will commence its first session on Monday the 5th of next month.

The Senate has already elected its officers, at the extra session held on the incoming of the present Administration. The first business of the House will be to elect a Speaker and Clerk. We can perceive no good reason why Lynn Boyd should not be re-elected Speaker, and John W. Forney, Clerk. They have acquitted themselves well and to the satisfaction of the country in these posts. Still the members of the House will no doubt resort, as they should do, to caucus nominations; and these nominations it will be the duty of every one to acquiesce in and support.

The Detroit Free Press has an article upon the subject which expresses our views so well that we present it instead of remarks of our own. The views of the Free Press will find an echo in the South as well as in the West and North, for Democracy is the same in all portions of our widely extended country. That paper says:

"We look for a model State paper in the message of the Executive. On all matters of principle Gen. Pierce's position is in no way equivocal. His life of steady adherence to the landmarks of the democratic party—his unbending consistency as a national man—his avowed opinions when he took the oath of office—and his *acts* as Chief Magistrate thus far, determine unerringly what will be the character of his future policy. He will very probably reiterate principles and proclaim anew doctrines, and this is so plainly and definitely, that no one can either misunderstand or misrepresent them. That he will put to blush those who have charged his administration with affinities and affiliations with freesoilism we confidently predict; and that he will captivate again the country by the boldness and straightforwardness of his declarations, and by the Americanism of all his ideas, we thoroughly believe. Having been sufficiently long in office to be familiar with all question of domestic and foreign policy, we may expect such an exposition of affairs, and such suggestions and recommendations, as will enable Congress to act understandingly, and the country to judge correctly. If the inaugural address was worthy of its author, and an honor to the country, the first annual message of "our new President" will not reflect less credit upon the one or be the less honorable to the other.

We do not expect that the deliberations of the ensuing session of Congress will be perfectly harmonious—that the sea of legislation will be calm and unruffled for seven or eight long months of congressional sitting. That were to suppose a moral impossibility. Outside of political considerations there are great diverse interests, and immense conflicting pecuniary projects, that will be brought forward, well calculated to produce agitation both in and out of Congress. The treasury has thirty millions of surplus revenue, and how it shall be emptied of this sum is a question in which a vast number of speculators, stock-jobbers, and adventurers feel a deep interest. Washington will be beleaguered, the avenues of the capital will be swarmed, and the houses of Cougress will be overrun by patriots who think that the revenue of the government should never exceed its wants, and that the sooner depletion of the present surplus can be had the safer it will be for the country! Legislation upon these and kindred matters, always fruitful of embarrassment, and generally attended with corrupting and demoralizing influences, is likely to put to the test the integrity and the patriotism of the present Congress.

The democratic majority in either house is so large that, even though the spirit of faction may prevail to some extent, the administration will command a thorough support of the measures of its policy. Beyond the confines of New York no member of Congress has declared hostility to the President, and we have no fear that such will be the case. The sentiment of the great body of the people in other States is so decided in support of the administration that few representatives will be inclined to encounter it."

☞ The Register of Wednesday last propounds sundry questions to the Standard in relation to New York politics. If the Editor will turn to our paper of the same date, he will find our views presented at some length on the subject.

The Editor asks us, among other questions, if we "will join the Administration in hunting down the Union and compromise Democracy of the North" and at the same time "hug the freesoilers to" our "bosom. The Administration is not engaged in, nor does it contemplate any such hunt. It has been acting in good faith, so far as it could act with propriety, to keep down the slavery agitation North and South. We published a statement in our last, to which we invite the attention of the Register, showing that the Administration has appointed to office in New York three Hunkers to one Barnburner; and no Barnburner has been appointed who did not stand fairly and squarely on the Baltimore platform. The Register fears, notwithstanding the recent triumph of the Sewardites of New York, that the policy of the Administration will at last unite the Democracy of that State, and thus extinguish Whiggery and Seward once for all; and if the Barnburners had been thrown, by recent movements, into apparent opposition to the Administration, as many of the Hunkers have been, the Register would have taken their part to a greater or less extent, and would have reproached the President for alleged neglect of their claims to notice and preferment.

The Register is the last paper to charge others with sympathy for freesoilers. That paper knows that there is not a Barnburner in the State of New York who is not as sound upon the slavery question as Millard Fillmore, while the mass of the Whigs of that State are Seward and "higher law" men. By the way, is not the Register rejoiced at divisions in the Democratic ranks, and a consequent Whig victory, which must result in the re-election of William H. Seward? And does not the Editor already foresee that he will be required, on pain of political excommunication, to support Mr. Seward as the next Whig candidate for the Presidency?

PERSONAL. Hon. Linn Boyd is at Evansburg, Pennsylvania, we understand, where his wife has been for some weeks on a visit to her friends and relatives.

Washington Irving was recently in Baltimore, and visited the Holliday street Theatre. He is in fine health, and Knickerbocker spirits.

Hon. C. G. Atherton, Senator from N. H., has been afflicted with a paralytic stroke, but it is hoped he has recovered.

U. S. Marshal Wyncoop, of Philadelphia, the efficient officer, is at Brown's.

The Hon. H. L. Stevens, of Michigan, is at Mrs. Esterley's, in this city, not Hon. A. H. Stevens, of Georgia, as heretofore stated.

Law. Badger, Esq., editor of the Portsmouth Globe, was married last week to a lady in Duplin county, N. C. Long may they wave. *Washington Star.*

Mr. Atherton, we regret to learn, died at Manchester, N. H., on the 15th instant.

Wm. F. Phillips, Esq., the Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department, has issued a circular, notifying contractors that from and after the first day of January, 1854, but one draft for the pay upon each route per quarter will be paid, or filed for payment, in his office; this draft should state upon its face that it is the one for the quarter, and the route, both to be specified on which it is drawn, and the signature thereto should be attested by the Postmaster at the place where it may be drawn, and one other witness, and each assignment thereof should be attested by two witnesses.

REDUCTION OF DUTIES. It is stated that Secretary Guthrie favors a reduction of the duty on iron of all kinds to twenty-five per cent. ad valorem, also, that he will recommend that salt, dye-stuffs, mahogany, and other furniture woods, raw silks, crude drugs, and fruits, be put on the free list.

MISSISSIPPI ELECTIONS.

JACKSON, Miss., Nov. 12. The Democratic ticket is elected by from 5,000 to 10,000 majority. Wm. Barksdale, Democrat, is elected to Congress for the State at large by a heavy majority. Weight, the regular Democratic nominee, supposed to be elected over Nabors in the first district. Barny, the regular nominee over Wilcox, in the second; Singleton, the regular Democratic nominee over McClung, whig, in the third district; in the fourth district, Harris, Democrat elected without oppposition. The Democrats have made large gains in the Legislature and secured a decided majority over Foote and the Whigs.

The Washington Star in giving the returns as above from Mississippi, says:

"THE MISSISSIPPI ELECTION. The despatch from Jackson, Miss., which we publish to-day, is from a perfectly reliable source. It tells the tale of the failure of the disappointed office seekers and the treasury plunderers to create in the minds of the people of that State a want of confidence in the real nationality of the Administration.

The Whigs were not beaten in this election, as there were no candidates running as Whigs. The issue was between the Administration and those who, being rejected by the two great parties, have assumed to cheat the people into elevating them to place, by professing to take the Union under their special protection. Their rout is complete and overwhelming."

So Mr. Foote is at last laid upon the shelf. He united, in the late contest, with the Whigs of Mississippi, and demonstrated for the dozenth time the importance of saving the Union; but the people applauded but little and had the hardness of heart to vote him down. Certain politicians in New York have also been playing more or less into Whig hands, and the result is the triumph of Sewardism in that State. We undertake to say that the Union is very safe just now; and that this thing of fighting over the battles of the "compromise," whether in Mississippi or New York, *was not provided for in the last Baltimore Convention.* Neither can gentlemen hope to deceive the people by praising the honest intentions of the President, while they denounce his Cabinet and lecture him about the acts of his Administration. He is responsible for his Cabinet; *he* is no cypher, but a man of plans and of nerve; *he is the President*, and his real friends will thank no one for conceding to him honesty of intention while his acts are denounced and efforts made to prejudice the people against him. This is the same policy pursued towards Gen. Jackson. *He* was honest—*he* meant to do what was right, said Tallmadge, and Rives, and Leigh, and Mangum—but that "fox" Mr. Van Buren, would not let him! The next thing was calumny and vituperation. Let Democrats everywhere profit by the experience of the past. Our main hope is in holding together—in crushing, in its very inception, all treason and disorganization—in standing by Gen. Pierce so long as he occupies the platform on which he was elected. The disappointed may fret, the ambitious may fall away and strike out into new paths, and those who think more of "spoils" than of principles may take ground against the President; but the uncorrupted masses will rally as aforetime around the "Old Guard," and the schemers and plotters will be overthrown.

THE GREAT PACIFIC RAILROAD. The following account of the organization of the New York Company, (famous for the many millions it has discovered in empty purses,) is taken from the Herald of Sunday. The list of Directors shows plainly enough what sort of capital the Company depends on to build the road. It is a list, with few exceptions, of weather-beaten politicians—men of talent, known to the country, skilled in the curious ways of getting appropriation bills through Congress, and thoroughly indoctrinated in the arts of all arts—the art of humbug. We expect great things from this Company. It will contrive to absorb about half the time of the next session of Congress, and if it does not absorb a like proportion of the moneys in the Treasury, it will be the fault of somebody besides the President and Directors of the Company. It is very interesting to know, after all the flourishes about the complete subscription of the capital stock, that the Company have generously "reserved considerable portions for the citizens of other States, who have net yet had an opportunity to subscribe!" Such benevolence, in these hard times, is truly reviving. Perhaps they would even sell a little, for a reasonable premium. But we submit the document: *Char. Mer.*

THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY. This company, which was chartered by the Legislature of New York at its last session, with a capital stock of one hundred millions, perfected its organization, in this city, during the past week. At a large meeting of the stockholders, L. S. Chatfield, the Attorney General of this State, was elected president; F. M. Dimond, the present Governor of Rhode Island, vice president; W. W. Leland, serectary; A. C. Flagg, the Comptroller of this city, treasurer, and W. J. McAlpine, now State Engineer and Surveyor, of New York, engineer in chief. The board of directors is composed of strong and influential men in different parts of the Union—among them are Robert J. Walker, late Secretary of the Treasury; Isaac E. Holmes, now of California, and long the representative of the Charleston District in Congress; Phillip F. Thomas, late Governor of Maryland, and now Collector of Baltimore; Anson Jones, originally a New England man, and President of Texas at the time of annexation; George Ashmun, recently a member of Congress from Massachusetts; Gen. Green, a member of the late Senate of California, and formerly a representative in the Texan Congress, and a general in its army of independence; T. Butler King, of Georgia, well known throughout the Union; Lieutenant Governor Church, of this State; Caleb S. Woodhull, ex-Mayor of this city; Major N. T. Green, a wealthy and leading railroad man of North Carolina; Col. Moore, a member of the Executive Council of Maine, identified with the railroads of that State, Dr. J. Fowlkes, a large and enterprising capitalist of Memphis; Wm. Norris, the well known engine manufacturer of Philadelphia; Alfred Gilmore, a member of the last Congress from Pennsylvania; Gen. Orville Clark, of this State; Messrs. Spetman and Wagoner, extensively identiffed with the railroads of Ohio; Gen. James Lucas, of St. Louis, one of the wealthiest capitalists in the West; Edmund T. Bridge, an influential railroad man of New Jersey; Dr. Levi Jones, extensively connected with railroad enterprises in Texas; Ex-Chancellor Farnsworth, of Michigan; Mr. Underhill, a leading member of the Alabama Senate; Col. Ward, of Texas, largely connected with the railroads of the Southwest.

FAYETTEVILLE AND WESTERN PLANK ROAD. The tolls on the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road during the month of September last were $2,804 81. For October, the tolls amounted to $2,398 63. This result shows an increase of more than $1700 over the receipts for the corresponding months of the year 1852, and furnishes satisfactory evidence of the permanent prosperity of the work.

On that portion of the road west of Salem there are two steam mills in operation, and about a mile and three-fourths of plank have been laid down. At Salem an excellent bridge has been completed, and the grading of the hill at that place is progressing. When finished, it will greatly improve the entrance into that enterprising town.

The branch plank road from the 33 mile post to the Gulf, on Deep River, has been completed; the bridge at the Gulf has been put into excellent repair and is now under toll. Near the pomt where the Gulf road connects with the main stem, we understand that a company have it in contemplation to erect a steam saw mill, a turpentine distillery, and a barrel manufactery.

A branch plank road diverging from the main stem of the F. & W. Road, near the 17 mile post, and running in the direction of Haywood, is now strongly agitated, and it is confidently believed that the stock necessary to build it will be subscribed without difficulty. (See advertisement in another column.) Such a road, we are informed, would penetrate a country rich in the undveloped resources of the pine forests.

On the whole, we think the condition and prospects of the F. & W. Plank Road are quite as favorable as its most sanguine friends could wish. *Fayetteville Carolinian.*

THREE CHEERS FOR LEWIS CASS.

John Van Buren was one of the orators at the meeting of the democracy at Tammany Hall, in the City of New York, on the evening of the 4th inst. Mr. Van Buren, after endorsing the resolutions of the Syracuse convention, said:

"We were united in 1852; we ought to be united now. And, fellow-citizens, let me say to you a word further in explanation. We had a difference with Gen. Cass. We differed with him in reference to the organization of the party. The democrats of Tammany Hall who were sent to the Baltimore Convention were excluded from that convention. We had a difference with him in respect to the question of slavery as it then existed. That is over and past. We have no difference now with Gen. Cass, and no bad feelings towards him should exist in the ranks of the democracy. It was not owing to the opposition of our people that Gen. Cass was not nominated in 1852. He failed to receive the nomination, but, like a true democrat, he came forward and supported Franklin Pierce. He has done more. Since that time he has faithfully supported the administration of Franklin Pierce. Since that time his organ, the Detroit Free Press, has sided with the regular democracy of the State of New York, as represented in Tammany Hall. I therefore say to you that these differences have so far gone by, that, in respect to myself, not a trace of them remains. Personally, I never had an unkind feeling towards him. I have enjoyed the intimacy of that great and good man in foreign countries as well as at home, and I regard him now as among the cherished leaders of the democratic party. I have no means of knowing what may be his peculiar views in regard to myself; but, knowing and regarding him as one of the great leaders of the democratic union, I call on you here to unite with me in giving THREE CHEERS FOR LEWIS CASS, of Michigan. [Three loud and enthusiastic cheers answered the call; then three more.] Now, said Mr. Van Buren, if the wind were from the East the old man could hear that at Detroit, and it would do his heart good."

This is the right spirit. "*Three cheers for Lewis Cass*" proposed by one who had been inimical to him, but who now has the magnanimity to do justice to the lofty character, untarnished fame, and benevolence of heart of one whom the orator styles a "great and good man." Never were plaudits more deservedly bestowed upon any shining son of the republic than in this instance. The proposed cheers, which were so enthusiastically responded to by the assemblage, were alike honorable to the mover and the recipient of the honor. The united democracy of the Empire State thoroughly approve, and are wisely and honorably practising upon the sentiment—

"*Let by-gones be by-gones.*"

Wash. Union.

THE SPECK OF WAR IN EUROPE. Though the news still comes in a questionable shape, it certainly is calculated to give some color to the idea of a hostile issue between Turkey and Russia. The accounts report that two Russian steamers and eight gun boats forced their passage through the Danube on the 23d October, and encountered a brisk fire from the Turkish fort, Isakichi. The Russian boats had a detachment of troops on board, and the fire killed a colonel and three other officers—twelve sailors were also killed while the wounded amounted fo forty. The loss on the part of the Turks is not stated, but it is contended by the Russians that the fort was set on fire by shells thrown from the steamers and gun boats. It was also rumored at Vienna, on the 23d October, that the Army of Omar Pascha, which could be kept back no longer, had passed the Danube, and beaten the Russians at Oltewitz. The Russian vessels in the Danube were also reported to have fallen into the possession of the Turks—but both these last statements are said to be based upon a spurious despatch received at Vienna on the 21st. The Turkish government displays much military knowledge and sagacity in all its movements. The Sultan is said to be strengthening his army by officially recognizing Schmyl and other Circassian chiefs, and to have sent them arms and munitions of war, to enable them to continue their defence against the Russians. This, says the Philadelphia Argus, is a wise and politic movement on the part of the Sultan; for the Circassians are a brave, warlike people, and in their mountain fastnesses are capable of making the most vigorous attacks upon the forces of the Czar. The Hungarian General Guyon, had also been sent as Lieut. General to Asia, while in Constantinople, the Grant Vizier publishes an order, calling on the inhabitants of Constantinople to preserve order, pray for the success of the Turkish arms, and protect Christians from insult and annoyance. It can thus be seen that the Sultan is preparing for a war of desperation, by making allies of all who can be affected either by their principles, their fears or their love of revenge.

On the other hand, Russia is not idle, having established a strong reserve at Galati, and thrown 50,000 men into Bucharest. All the commanders have also been ordered to join their respective corps. Twenty-five thousand Russians had also landed at Redout Kale, with the supposed intention of attacking Baltoun. Reports say that the Russian army is in a bad state from sickness and scarcity of food. While this is the state of the army operations, the rumor is currently circulated that the Czar had said, in answer to a request of England and France, that he would evacuate the Principalities, that he would rather back out than fight there, and that Count Nesselrode wanted further negotiations. The general inclination in Russia, are however, decidedly warlike. The latest dates from the East are not so late as the 25th, the day fixed by the Sultan for the evacuation of the Principalities.

In regard to the combined fleets of England and France in the sea of Marmora, the Turkish Government is said to have declared their movements unintelligible, and that they were worthless allies. If they are apprehensive of the safety of the Sultan, the Turkish Government will guarantee the Sultan's safety; and it has no use for fleets at Constantinople, except as active allies. The avowal of the presence of the fleets in any other quality, would be an avowal of weakness that would wrong Turkey in the eyes of Europe. *Richmond Enquirer.*

THE RESULT IN NEW YORK. We have not deemed it necessary to give the conflicting details of the election in New York as they havo reached us by telegraph. There is still too much uncertainty as to these details to enable us to state with accuracy the result. The only important fact which is made apparent is, that the whigs have carried the State triumphantly, and the still more important fact that they owe their triumph to the dissensions in the democratic party. We hardly suppose that this result has taken anybody by surprise. No one who has given attention to the state of things in New York since the Syracuse convention could reasonably calculate upon any other result than the success of the whigs. However much we may regret to see Sewardism installed again into power, we should hope that its ascendency will only be temporary. The democracy can now see how utterly powerless they become with their forces divided and distracted. If this result does not teach them a lesson of wisdom for the future, we make up our minds to go into future democratic contests without counting on the co-operation of the Empire State. We have neither regret nor joy to express in regard to the relative vote of the two tickets supported by the democrats. As far as present indications point to the result, we suppose that the two tickets received about an equal number of votes. We look with much more concern to the best course for avoiding so disastrous a defeat in future. The facts show that the democracy have she numeral strength; they show, too, that without concert and union their strength is unavailing. Looking to these facts, and declining to indulge in any comments on the past calculated to continue the unhappy dissensions, we shall indulge the hope that wise counsels may hereafter prevail in the Empire State Sewardism, for the time being, is in the ascendant, and it owes its ascendency to democratic dissensions. The remedy for the future is plain; but it can never be applied without more forbearance and conciliation than have marked the late contest. *Wash. Union.*

WILMINGTON AND RALEIGH RAILROAD. At the annual meeting of the Stockholders of this company, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

Gen. Alex. McRae was re-elected President, and Messrs. E. B. Dudley, E. P. Hall, P. K. Dickinson, Wm. A. Wright, A. J. DeRosset, Jr., G. Potter, and J. D. Bellamy, were elected Directors.

By resolution, the salary of the President was fixed for the ensuing year at $3,000.

Owen R. Kenan, Esq., of Duplin, appeared as Proxy for the State. *Wil. Commercial.*

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

Mystification of the Eastern Question—Settlement yet expected—An Armistice Established—Turks across the Danube—Great advance in the British Funds—Decline in Cotton—Breadstuffs unchanged, &c.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14. The U. S. mail steamer Baltic reached her wharf at quarter of 1 o'clock, with dates from Liverpool to the 2d inst.

The Baltic brings 174 passengers, among whom are Gov. Jones of Tennesse, and Col. Powell and Philadelphia. The Arabia arrived out on Saturday.

Neither France nor England have lost all hope of a peaceable settlement of the Eastern question.

Both governments announce that the Cabinets of Vienna and Berlin are equally easier in their negotiations.

Armistice between Russia and Turkey.

With regard to the Eastern question everything was enveloped in mystification. A Vienna despatch announces that there had been an armistice agreed upon between the Turks and the Russians for an indefinite period. This despatch materially advanced the prices of English and French funds. Another despatsn said that the Turks had crossed the Danube without opposition,

The Eastern Question.

The most contradictory accounts were in circulation regarding the aspect of affairs in the East. It was stated that a satisfactory diplomatic note from the Four Powers was on its way to Constantinople, and that the supposed armistice was to allow time for its acceptance. This further strengthened the funds; but it began to be rumored that the so-called armistice was only a conditional order to Omar Pacha not to commence hostilities till Nov. 1st, if he had not already commenced. This depressed the market, particularly as a telegraphic despatch, apparently authentic, stated that the Turks had crossed the Danube in great force near Widdin, and occupied Kalofat, with the intention of assailing the Russians.

Omer Pasha had informed Gotschakoff that he intends to march at once upon the principalities, whereupon Gotschakoff held a council of war on the 11th, and resolved to evacuate the southern part of Wallachia.

The Russian merchants had been doing a large business in cotton, which was considered indicative of peace.

The Russians had made no attempt to cross the Danube. Their troops were still encamped at Bucharest.

It was believed that the original Vienna note would eventually be adopted, with some modifications.

There had been no official announcement of the combined fleets having passed the Dardanelles.

England.

Great riots had broken out at Wigan, in Lancashire, caused by a turn-out of the operatives in the Colleries. Much property had been destroyed and the troops called out.

Spain.

The union of Spain and Portugal was again seriously discussed by all parties.

W. Turon had been offered the appointment of Minister to Washington.

The Markets.

Liverpool, Nov. 2—Cotton—The general aspect of the market for the past three days has been heavy, with prices favoring buyers, and a desire to realize on the part of holders of grades below middling, which has caused, in some instances, a reduction of 1 16d a ⅛d to effect sales, but in general business the quotations of last Saturday are not altered. Sales of the week 13,000 bales, of which 3,000 was on speculation, and 1,500 on export.

Breadstuffs.—Prices by the America are generally well supported, without excitement, ranging but little from Friday's quotations. The demand for wheat and flour is mostly for the best qualities, and the tone of the market follows closely the tenor of the advices received from the East. Wheat—White 10s. a 10s. 11d.; red and mixed 9s. 8d. a 10s. 3d. Flour—Western Canal, 37s.; Baltimore and Philadelphia 37s. 6d. a 38s. 6d.; Ohio 38s. a 39s. Indian Corn—High rates check business. Prime yellow 44s, held for 45s.; white 43s. 6d.

LONDON, October 31. Great fluctuations have occurred in the funds, owing to conflicting accounts from the East. Bank stock 209 a 203. Consols had ranged from 92⅞ a 95⅛, closing at 94⅛.

Sugar firm. Coffee brisker. Tea, quieter, but unchanged. Rice in better request. Scotch Pig Iron 76s. 6d. per ton. Tallow firm at 57s.

At Manchester, trade was dull and prices favored buyers.

LATEST BY THE BALTIC.

Turks Crossing the Danube—New Draft of Settlement Accepted by Russia, &c.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 2. A telegraphic despatch from the Danube, of October 27th, states that 6,000 Turkish infantry and cavalry had crossed the Danube and taken possession of Kalefat, without opposition. More troops were still crossing, the men being in barges, and swimming their horses. The Russians were concentrating a large force around Kalefat to attack them.

The London Times has a despatch from Constantinople, October 22d, stating that the Austrian Envoy had submitted to the Sultan the draft of a new note from the Four Powers, which had been accepted by Russia. The Times still thinks negotiations may prevent a general war.

Massachusetts Election.

BOSTON, Nov. 14. The vote in the city of Boston for Governor is as follows: Washburn, whig, about 7,200; Bishop, dem., 2,850; Wilson, freesoil, 1,811; Walls, national, 786. The vote in the city on the new constitution is as follows: Yeas 3,226; nays 8,888.

Six whig senators and 44 whig representatives are elected, as far as heard from.

The returns from 60 towns indicate no choice for Governor, and a decisive defeat of the new constitution.

Great Storm and Loss of Life.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 14. The storm through this State yesterday was exceedingly severe. The railroad track east of this place was washed away, detaining the train from Boston with the mails and passengers by the steamer America. At Birmingham four lives were lost by the flood. Neither the Boston nor New York mails have arrived this morning. At Windsor the road was badly damaged and rendered impassable.

New York Election.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14. The estimated average vote in the State is, for the whig candidates 153,000, hards 97,000, softs 95,000. So far, 22 whigs, 5 hards and 2 softs are elected to the Senate, leaving 3 districts in doubt. To the Assembly 80 whigs, 28 hards, 20 softs, and 2 free soilers are chosen.

The Election in Mississippi.

JACKSON, November 12. The whole democratic State ticket is elected by over 6,000 majority. All the democratic Congressmen are also elected. The anti-Foot majority in the Legislature, on joint ballot, will be over twenty-five. The Hon. Jefferson Davis will probably be chosen U. S. Senator.

The following are the Congressmen elect:—1st District, D. B. Wright, dem.; 2d do., W. S. Barry, dem.; 3d do.; O. R. Singleton, dem.; 4th do., W. P. Harris, dem.

The following is the State ticket elected:—Governor, John McRae, dem.; Secretary of State, W. H. Muse, dem.; State Treasurer, A. M. Jackson, dem.; Attorney General, D. C. Glenn, democrat.

WISCONSIN ELECTION. Telegraphic reports from Wisconsin represent that the democrats have elected their State ticket by a large majority. Such an event was to have been expected in that decidedly democratic State. The following are the officers elect:

William A. Barstow, governor.
James T. Lewis, lieut. governor.
Alexander T. Gray, secretary of State.
George B. Smith, attorney general.
Edward H. Janssen, State treasurer.
H. A. Wright, superintendant of public instruction.
A. W. Starke, State prison commissioner.
William M. Dennis, bank comptroller.

The Milwaukie Sentinel states that so far as that city was concerned there was "but one issue thought of or talked of," and that was the "liquor law." The vote in Milwaukie on that question was, in favor of a prohibitory law 897; against it, 3,002. It faired better in the counties.

MARRIED,

In Nowbern, on Thursday evening 10th inst., by the Rev. Dr Hooper, Dr John Wilson of Milton, to Miss Cornelia W. daughter of J. C. Stevenson, Esqr.

DIED,

In Halifax, on the 7th instant, of consumption, in the 27th year of his age, DUDLEY CLANTON, Esq. Throughout his protracted illness he manifested patience in his sufferings and submission to his fate. It may be gratifying to his friends to know, that he received during his confinement, all the attention and all the comforts that friendship and ample means could procure.

Mr. Clanton was endowed with a sprightly mind and a liberal education. He graduated at an early age at the University of N. C., and was elected by his fellow-citizens of Halifax County, in the year 1850, to represent them in the State Legislature. While serving in that capacity, he formed a number of friendships and some who may read this announcement, will still cherish his memory and regret his early dissolution.

Mr. C. possessed, naturally, a sensitive heart—a proper appreciation of the rights and a due respect for the feelings of his fellow men. He was courteous in his intercourse with society, honorable in his business transactions, and all who knew him, will respond to the sentiment with which he closed his career, that he "died an honest man."

Alas! his earthly course is run, the lamp of life is extinguished and the star of his destiny is set. His spirit is in the spirit-world, while his mortal remains, bedewed with the tears of a bereaved mother, repose in the grave of his ancestors.

L.

EDWARD CASHEN, OF MASSACHUSETTS, will hear of something to his advantage by writing to the subscriber at Raleigh, Wake county, North Carolina.
Capt. JOHN RHODES.
Raleigh, Nov. 17, 1853. 1—8tpd.
The Boston Post will please copy the above three times and send copy of paper and account to this office.

Notice to U. S. Mail Contractors and the Public.
AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, Nov. 1st, 1853.
It has long been the practice of this office to pay the drafts drawn and negotiated by Contractors for carrying the United States Mails, for the amounts, respectively, of their quarterly pay. It was established to accommodate the Contractors, and meet their necessities, in advance of the regular and slower process of paying by the drafts or warrants of the Department, and was intended only to apply to *one draft* per route, from each Contractor, for the *whole amount*, (deducting fines, collections, &c.) of his quarterly pay; but it has been, and is quite generally so misunderstood, as to be supposed to allow any number of drafts, and for any amount not exceeding, in the aggregate, the Contract pay for the quarter: a privilege conceded for accommodation (for it was never anything more,) has thus been made to embarras, materially, the business of this office, forced upon it the settlement of the *private* accounts of Contractors, and thrown upon the exchange of the country, with a *quasi* sanction of this office, a species of paper currency unauthorized by the laws.
It not unfrequently occurs, too, that this office is exposed to great and unnecessary risk, in determining upon the genuineness of the signatures to the assignments or endorsements of the various persons through whose hands these drafts are made to pass before their presentation.
It is, therefore, deemed proper to give this public notice to Contractors, and all concerned, that from and after the 1st day of January, 1854, but one draft for the pay upon each route, per quarter, will be paid or filed for payment in this office. This draft should state upon its face, that it is the only one for the quarter and the route, (both to be specified) on which it is drawn; and the signature thereto should be attested by the Postmaster at the place where it may be drawn and one other witness, and each assignment thereof should be attested by two witnesses.
WM. F. PHILIPS,
Auditor of the Treasury for the P. O. Department.
November 16, 1853. 1—

1,300 ACRES OF VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.—Situated in Greene County, 14 miles east of Goldsboro' and 3 miles from the Railroad Survey from Goldsboro' to Beaufort. There are 600 acres of the land cleared, lying in about a square and very level; and there remains between 200 and 300 acres of fine lands uncleared adjoining the cleared lands. The balance in good timber and turpentine lands. This place is not inferior to any place in the country in point of health, fertility, convenience to manage, ease of cultivation, or for fertilizing substances to improve the production of the soil. The fences are among the best in the country; the place is in good repair. There are two two story dwellings and all necessary out houses, all in good repair. On an equal division of the land persons wishing to purchase can do so on easy and accommodating terms.
For further information apply to the subscriber personally or by letter. Address JESSE HARDY,
Snow Hill, Greene County, N. C.
Nov. 16, 1853. 1—3mw.

NOTICE.—THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING AVAILED himself of the assistance of a justly celebrated Cutter, (Mr. A. P. Alsobrook,) as Foreman of his Establishment, is now prepared to execute all orders in his line with promptness and despatch.
He is this day in receipt of a fresh supply of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, which he would be pleased to dispose of on accomodating terms. ISAAC PROCTOR,
Merchant Tailor.
Raleigh, November 17, 1853. 1—

TEACHERS WANTED.—A MALE AND FEMALE Teacher to take charge of Academies in Wilson, N. C. A married gentleman and his lady would be preferred. Schools to commence on Monday, 2nd Jan'y, 1854. Applicants will state their terms. None need apply, unless they can come well recommended.
Address the subscriber, at Wilson, Edgecombe county, N. C. A. S. COTTON,
Sec'y Board of Trustees.
Nov. 15, 1853. 1—tf15thD.

NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF 3 PER CENT ON THE Capital Stock of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company has been declared, payable on the 12th day of December next. W. W. VASS, *Treasurer.*
Office R. & G. R. R. Company.
Raleigh, November, 16, 1853. 1—
Register, Pet. Intelligencer, and Norfolk Argus, copy.

**NEW

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS AT RALEIGH.

Arrival and Departure of Railroad and Stage Lines at and from Raleigh.

NORTHERN MAIL,—(By Railroad,)—
eaves daily ..... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 6½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

SOUTHERN MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 3 p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

WESTERN MAIL,—(By Four-horse Coaches,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 8 a. m.
Arrives daily, ... at 2½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 8 a. m.)

PITTSBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack,)—
Leaves Sunday and Wednesday ..... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Monday and Thursday ..... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Tuesdays and Saturdays at 9 p. m.)

GOLDSBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Four-horse Coach.)—
Leaves daily, (except Sunday,) ..... at 7 a. m.
Arrives daily, (except Monday,) ..... at 11 p. m.
(Mail closes at 7 p. m.)

TARBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack,)—
Leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday, ... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, ... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m.)

ROXBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Horse,)—
Leaves Friday, ... at 12 m.
Arrives Friday ..... at 9 a. m.
(Mail closes Friday at 12 m.)

THE FOLLOWING SCHEDULE HAS BEEN ordered by the Post Master General, and goes into operation on this Road to-day:

Leave Raleigh at 8 A. M., and reach Weldon at 1 P. M., in time for the Express train to Wilmington.

Leave Weldon at 1½ P. M., and reach Raleigh at 6½ P. M.

Office Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Co. } 84—
September 6th, 1853. }

NIEMEYER & WHITE,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND GENERAL PRODUCE BROKERS,
PORTSMOUTH, VA.,

Offer their services to the Shipping, Planting, Trading and Manufacturing Interests.

☞ We will give strict attention to Shipping or Selling Tobacco, Cotton, Flour, Grain, Provisions, Lumber, and Naval Stores; and Forwarding Merchandise with Despatch.

Lime, Plaster, Guano, Cement and Salt, always on hand.

HENRY V. NIEMEYER, JAMES C. WHITE.
August 8th, 1853. 76—3m.

GENERAL AGENCY, WASHINGTON CITY. JENNINGS PIGOTT, of Carteret County, N. C. Attorney at Law, practicing in the Supreme Court of the United States, and JOHN W. HANCOCK, late of Orange County, N. C. have established a permanent Agency at the seat of the General Government, and will prosecute claims of every description before Congress and the several departments and public offices, procure Patents, Pensions, Bounty Land, extra pay, arrearages of pay and half pay to widows and orphans, &c.

Address Pigott & Hancock, (post paid) Washington City.

REFERENCES.

John A. Gilmer, Esq. Cad. Jones, Esq. Hon. J. C. Dobbin, Hon. W. S. Ashe, Dan'l. W. Courts, Esq. Hon. W. A. Graham, Hon. W. H. Washington, and Hon. John Kerr.

Washington City, D. C. Oct. 1853. 101—9tw.

WHOLESALE TRADE FOR MARCH 1852. OUR SPRING STOCK of *Foreign and Domestic Staple and Fancy Dry Goods*, is now complete. The assortment is large and commanding. COUNTRY MERCHANTS are invited to call and examine styles and prices, feeling confident that we can offer as great inducements as any Jobbing House, North or South.

STEVENSON & WEDDELL.
Sycamore street, Petersburg, Va.
34—

DRESS TRIMMINGS.—PLAIN AND POINTED Velvets.
Black and Colored Fringes.
Ribbons and Gimp Trimmings.
Black Silk Lace and Worsted Braids.
EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

GLOVES.—LADIES KID GLOVES,
Gentlemen's do
Black and Colored, do
Lile Thread and Burlin do
EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

BONNETS! BONNETS!!—SILK AND SATIN Bonnets, all colors.
White and Col'd. Straw Lace all colors.
EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

MEN'S WEAR.—BLACK FRENCH CLOTHS.
Black French Doeskin Cassimere.
Fancy do
Plain and Plaid Satinetts.
Kentucky Jeans and Tweeds.
Black Satin Vestings.
Fancy Silk do
EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

HATS AND CAPS.—75 DOZ. HATS AND CAPS, of the best make, comprising every style, quality and price.
EVANS & COOKE.!
Sept. 12, 1853. 8½—

BED TICK, MARLBORO' STRIPES AND PLAIDS. Striped and plaid Linseys, Bleached and Brown Sheeting and Domestic Heavy No. 1. Osnaburgs, (cheap.) Col'd. Cambrics, Irish Linen, White and Colored Flannels, Silk Warp do. and Black Alapaccas.
EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

BLANKETS AND KERSEYS.—BEST CABLE Warp Georgia Kerseys.
Heavy Plain Georgia Kerseys.
White and Colored Blankets, very heavy.
Bad do do
EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

LADIES' SHOES. ROBINSON'S FRENCH GAITers, well foxed.
Robinson's Good Boots.
Do Kid Buskins and Ties.
Do Goat do do
Do Misses' Boots. EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 68—

MANTILLAS.—SILK VELVET, WITH HEAVY Fringe. Plain and Watered with heavy Fringe.
The latest styles out. EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 85—

LADIES' PLAIN AND EM'D HANDKC'FS. Chemizetts, Pointed Collars and Undersleeves.
EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

RIBBONS! RIBBONS!! RICH BONNET, NECK. Tafeta and Sash Ribbons. EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

SADDLER, FERTH & ROSS' MUSTARD. A large Case of this Mustard—which is considered the best in the world—by many persons—is just received at PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

GLAZIERS' DIAMONDS AND KNIVES.—In Store and for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

LYON'S RAT PILLS, THE MOST EFFECTUAL remedy ever used for the destruction of Rats, Mice, &c., erby WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

PELELTIER'S SARSAPARILLA.—A fresh supply just received and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

RIGG'S GENUINE MILITARY SOAP.—A supply of this celebrated Soap, just received at PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.
February 22d, 1853. 28—

5,000 CIGARS, of superior quality, for sale by P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, February 22d, 1853. 28—

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL.—A FRESH supply of Ayer's Chery Pectoral, just received at PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

EXTRACTS FOR FLAVORING.—Rose, Vanilla, Orange, Lemon, Butter Almond, Cinnamon and Pine Apple in store and for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

TABLE SALT.—VERY FINE AND WHITE in small bags, in store and for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

CORN STARCH.—A FRESH SUPPLY JUST RECEIVED at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

DEPILATORY.—FOR REMOVING SUPERFLUOUS HAIR, for sale by WILLIAS & HAYWOOD.

CHLORINE TOOTH WASH STANDS UNRIVALLED for cleansing the mouth and preserving the teeth and gums. For sale at WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD'S.

COD LIVER OIL.—A FRESH SUPPLY of Rushton, Clark & Co.'s just to hand, at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

FLOUR.—SUPERIOR FAMILY FLOUR, OF NEW Wheat, in Store, and for sale by JAS. McKIMMON.
Raleigh, September 2d, 1853. 83—

CHEWING TOBACCO.—I have seven brands of the finest qualities of Chewing Tobacco, one of which is put up by Y. & E. P. Jones, and claimed the Premium at our State Fair, for sale in packages or lots to suit the trade, by P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, November 4th, 1853. 101—

FALL TRADE, 1853.—BOOTS & SHOES.—THE GREAT RIVALRY: Or, WHO SHALL CONTROL THE NORFOLK SHOE-MARKET, AT WHOLESALE?—Some years ago the Proprietor of the famous Ladies' Shoe Saloon put in his claim to do a large share of this particular branch of the Shoe business, by importing one of the LARGEST STOCKS OF BOOTS AND SHOES which had ever been sent to Norfolk. Since then, at each successive season, our stock has gradually increased until the present time, and now we do a larger business than any other house in Eastern Virginia.

The Ladies' Saloon was first established about twelve years ago, and the Store has been repeatedly altered and enlarged to make room for Mr. ADDINGTON'S increasing trade, until now the old Store can be no longer enlarged. He has recently built for himself one of the largest Stores for his business in the United States.

The New Store is four times as large as the old one, so that hereafter we shall be prepared with the goods to do the largest Boot and Shoe Trade done in the State of Virginia.

(A complete description of this splendid new Store will be given about the 15th of July, when it will be opened.)

At the commencement of each season we have on hand from ☞ **$80,000 to $100,000** worth of BOOTS and SHOES, while we constantly receive heavy shipments of goods during its continuance. Our success has indeed been signal, and why? Because we have always conducted our business on equitable principles, mutually benefiting the seller and the buyer.

This success is truly flattering to us, insomuch we intend to make still larger additions to our stock, and therefore invite all Country Merchants and Shoe Dealers to come and deal for the future with us at the new store.

HUNDREDS OF MERCHANTS have already availed themselves of our invitation, who return and buy goods at each season, saying, "they can do better at the LADIES' SALOON *than they can do at the North.*" We guarantee to sell at least 5 per cent. less than others, and to sell goods which will suit the retail trade of Virginia and North-Carolina Merchants better than any they may purchase elsewhere. The Stock consists in part of—

Gentlemen's Fine Boots and Shoes, of every fashionable variety,
Ladies' Gaiter Boots, Jenny Linds, and other celebrated styles,
Men's Calf-skin Brogans, of every variety,
" " Boots, " "
" Kip Brogans, " "
" " Boots, " "
" Coarse, Thick Brogans, for Negroes,
" " Boots, " "
Dutch Women's Brogans, for outdoor Women, Field hands, and for Cooks,
Women's Leather Bootees, for House Servants, &c.
" Shoes of every kind and quality,
Boys' Kip and Coarse Boots and Shoes of all kinds,
Misses' and Children's Shoes of all kinds, over 100 different varieties.

The attention of Country Merchants is invited to this immence Stock of Boots, Shoes and Brogans, at the Ladies' Saloon, where they can buy every article wanted by them at the lowest wholesale prices, thereby saving themselves the trouble and expense of going to the North for their supplies.

TERMS—SIX MONTHS CREDIT.

☞ The Ladies' Saloon is on Main Street, near Walters' City Hotel.

W. H. ADDINGTON.
Norfolk, Va., July 6, 1853. 67—tf.

INDIA RUBBER SHOES.—JUST RECEIVED AT THE LADIES' SALOON, NORFOLK, VA., 100 cases India Rubber Shoes, which is a part of our Fall orders. This stock of Rubbers is of the very best quality, and will be warranted not to be affected by any temperature of the weather. It consists of Men's India Rubber Boots, short legs, long legs, and some extra long legs, for Wading and Fishing.

Men's India Rubber Shoes, Clogs, Slippers, Sandals, &c.

Women's India Rubber Boots, Bootees, Buskins, Slippers, Sandals, Clogs, and Over Gaiters.

Ladies' fine India Rubber Shoes, Slippers, Sandals, &c., of the most beautiful and delicate make.

A new style of Gossamer Rubbers for Ladies' have been just received also at the Ladies' Saloon. There has never been any thing like them out before, and as we are the Agents for the Manufacturer no other dealer in Norfolk or in the States of Virginia and North Carolina can sell them unless purchased through our House.

The Merchants of Norfolk, Portsmouth, Petersburg and Richmond as well as those country Merchants from Virginia and North Carolina can be supplied at Manufacturers' prices at the Ladies' Saloon, with the goods from this celebrated Factory. They are superior in point of durability, beauty and style to any others that are now made in this country.

The goods are now open for inspection, and orders are respectfully solicited.

The Ladies' Saloon is at No. 37, Main street, Norfolk, Va., Sign of the Large Plate Glass Windows.

W. H. ADDINGTON & CO.,
Norfolk, Va.
September 9th, 1853. 84—

FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.—WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD, are now receiving large additions to their stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS, WINDOW GLASS, PERFUMERY, &c., &c., from the most reliable Houses in the Northern Cities, which have been purchased with an eye single to their purity, and are offered for sale at such prices and on such terms as shall compare favorably with any house in the State.

Physicians, Country Merchants, and Dealers generally, will do well to give us a call before purchasing, feeling assured we shall not fail to please both in point of price and quality.

Orders promptly attended to, and particular attention given to packing and forwarding.

Family Medicines and Prescriptions compounded at all hours of the day and night, by a competent person with neatness and despatch.

We tender our most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country fer the long and liberal patronage we have received, and trust by untiring zeal and energy to please in the prosecution of our business, to merit its continuance.

Raleigh, April 28, 1851. 94—

If you want a Cheap Bargain Call at the New FANCY STORE.

[BETWEEN MESSRS. POMEROY AND PORTER'S Sign of Big Boot.]

THE SUBSCRIBERS TAKE GREAT PLEASURE TO inform the public that they have just received a large lot of Goods in their line, which they offer at the lowest prices, such as they hope will ensure them a share of the public patronage.

FANCY GOODS.—Fine French and German Reticules, Ladies Work-boxes, Velvet, Pearl, Silver and embossed Portemonnies, India-rubber round, Tucking and Dressing Combs, French China Coffees, Glass and China Vases, Children Tea Setts, Kid, Wax, China and India-rubber Dolls, Crying Babies, ass't Baskets, Hair, Tooth, Shaving, Cloth, Nail, and Comb Brushes, China Tea Setts, Toilet Setts, ass't Perfumeries, Fancy Soaps, Snuff-boxes, Mirrors, Wostenholms, Pocket Cutlery, Musical Instruments, Umbrellas, Canes, Whips, &c.

GUNS AND PISTOLS.—Guns, ass't from $5 to $40. Brass and Steel Pistols, Allen's Self-cocking Pistols, Maynard's new patent and Colt's Revolvers, Powder-flasks, Shotbags, Game-bags, Leather Gun Covers, &c.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.—Upmann Londres, Ambroisa, Fortuna, La Union, La Parra, all Havanna's, El Aguila, Ariana—Eo Principie Cigars. Smith's superior and Jenny Lind Chewing Tobacco. Gail's celebrated Smoking Tobacco, and Meerschaum bowls, long and short Pipes, &c.

CONFECTIONARY AND GROCERIES.—A well selected Stock. Toys, &c., a general assortment.

F. MAHLER & CO.
Raleigh, Oct. 3, 1853. 92—

SEPTEMBER.—FALL, 1853.—SAMUEL H. MARKS & SON would respectfully inform their customers and the trade generally, that they are now receiving by sundry packets and steamers their usual extensive assortment of CONFECTIONARY, FANCY ARTICLES, FRUITS, CIGARS, &c., selected in person by one of the firm, who has just returned from a Northern tour. They are also daily expecting an arrival of GERMAN, FRENCH and ENGLISH FANCY GOODS, of their own importation, which will make their assortment one of the largest and most complete now offered in this market. North Carolina and Virginia Merchants, may rely upon getting every article of the very best quality, and upon the most pleasing terms.

Petersburg, Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

S. H. YOUNG HAS IN STORE NEARLY HIS entire stock of Fall and Winter Goods.

At No. 21., may be found, among other goods, the following:

Plain and figured black Silks.
Ladies dress Goods of almost every description,
A good assortment of Embroidered Sleeves,
Collars, hand'k'f's, &c.,
Bonnet and Neck Ribbons,
Goods for Men and Boys wear,
Prints of almost every variety,
Glass and Earthern ware,
Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps,
Sugar, Coffee, and Tea,
Leverings' Syrup—something nice,

With numerous other goods too tedious to mention. Call at No. 21, as we shall take pleasure in showing our Stock at all times and will sell cheap.

September 23, 1853. 89—11stJ.

IMPORTANT TO BUILDERS AND HOUSE-CARPENTERS.—The patent right of Short's window sash, so universally introduced in the Northern Cities, is for sale by the subscriber.

This sash has numerous advantages, it combines greater strength with neater appearance, as putty is entirely dispensed with. Stripes of India rubber laid on the sash prevent all noise and jingling, at the same time making the window water-tight.

The window with this improvement may be easily taken to pieces, cleaned thoroughly or repaired.

For particulars address,
L. C. TURNER. *Architect.*
Wilmington, N. C.
Wilmington, Oct. 1, 1853. 92—9tpd.

Sale of Valuable Real Estate.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA—WAKE CO. IN EQUITY. Pursuant to an order made at Fall Term, A. D., 1853, of the Court of Equity, for the County of Wake, in the cause of S. W. Whiting and others against T. R. Fentress, the undersigned Clerk and Master will proceed to sell on the premises on the 12th day of December next, being Monday, the land in the pleadings mentioned, to wit, a lot of land in the City of Raleigh, known in the plan of said City as part of lot number one hundred and forty-six, on which Mrs. Hannah Stewart lately resided, situate between Fayetteville and Wilmington Streets, and bounded on the North by the Store of Thomas R. Fentress, the defendent.

Terms of Sale—bond with two good securities, half payable six months, and the other half twelve months from the day of sale, with interest from the day of sale. Five per cent of purchase money must be paid in cash at time of sale. The lot will be sold in one parcel.

Given under my hand at Office, this 31st of October, 1853.

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD, C. & M.
Nov. 5, 1853. 101—swts.

PARISEN & KING'S Steamship EXPRESS, PER ROANOKE and JAMESTOWN—*Reduced Rates, Increased Expedition, &c.*—The proprietors having made new arrangements for the still better dispatch of their Express by the Steamships "ROANOKE" and "JAMESTOWN" from New York, they wish to keep it before the public, that PARISEN & KING'S POPULAR SOUTHERN EXPRESS is always on hand for the accommodation of their friends, *at the lowest rates and unparalleled dispatch*—their Express leaving New York, is generally delivered at almost every point of Virginia in 48 hours, and throughout North Carolina in 56 hours, and at forty per cent. below the old *humbug monopoly.*

PARISEN & KING'S facilities for the expeditious transportation of Freight and Packages, cannot be beat by any Express Company in existence, and they defy any competition, therefore, in the shape of *humbug, imposition and monopoly!*

☞ Be sure to order your goods by PARISEN & KING'S Express, 2nd Barclay Street, New York.

☞ Rest assured, that all they promise, they will faithfully fulfil!!

PARISEN & KING, 2d Barclay st. N. Y.,
and Bollingbrook st., Petersburg, Va.

AGENTS.

V. D. GRONER, Norfolk, Virginia.
J. W. WOMACK, Farmville, Va.
WM. BAILEY, Fredericksburg, Va.
WM. L. MAULE, Richmond, Va.
W. BAGBY, Lynchburg, Va.
MR. MINOR, Charlottesville, Va.
JOHN CAMPBELL, Weldon, North Carolina.
JOHN NUTT, Wilmington, N. C.
H. D. TURNER, Raleigh, N. C.
JAMES L. REID, Henderson, N. C.
TURNBULL & STALLINGS, Warrenton, N. C.
S. H. HAMLET, Goldsboro', N. C.
STARK & PIERCE, Fayetteville, N. C.
J. H. WHITFIELD, Franklinton, N. C.
JAMES L. DUKE, Ridgeway, N. C.
C. ALLEN, Littleton, N. C.

☞ NOTICE.—Express packages for Norfolk, Petersburg, Richmond and the interior, intended for shipment per steamers "Roanoke" or "Jamestown," will hereafter be received by Messrs. PARISEN & KING, 2nd Barclay street, New York, who are the only authorized Agents to forward our Express packages by those steamships to VIRGINIA, N. CAROLINA and TENNESSEE.

June 13, 1853. 66—tf.

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—*Office, Raleigh, N. C.*—This Company continues to insure the lives of all healthy White persons and Slaves.

The greatest risk taken on a single life is $5,000. Slaves are insured for a term of one to five years for two-thirds their value.

OFFICERS.

Dr. CHAS. E. JOHNSON, *President.*
WM. D. HAYWOOD, *Vice President.*
JAMES F. JORDAN, *Secretary.*
WM. H. JONES, *Treasurer.*
QUINTEN BUSBEE, *Attorney.*
Dr. WM. H. MCKEE, *Examining Physician.*
J. HERSMAN, *General Agent.*

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

Blanks and Pamphlets, showing the plan of operation of the Company, may be had on application at the Office, or any of the Agencies. All letters on business should be addressed to JAMES F. JORDAN,
Secretary.
Raleigh, April 28th, 1850. 51—

CASWELL MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—This Company, chartered at the last session of the General Assembly of North Carolina, and located in the town of Milton, has been fully organized, and is now prepared to receive applications for Insurance on Houses, Furniture, Goods, Factories, &c. The terms will be the same as those of the other Mutual Fire Insurance Companies of the State.

All applications must state the location and situation of the buildings and other property on which Insurance is desired.

The undersigned has been appointed General Agent for this Company, and he is also the Agent for the Ætna Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut, and the Hartford Insurance Company, located in the same place.

All applications for Insurance or local Agencies to be addressed to WILLIE J. PALMER, *Secretary*, or the subscriber.

NATHANIEL J. PALMER.
Milton, N. C., April 15th, 1853. 43—tf.

☞ THE STANDARD OFFICE is being thoroughly re-fitted with an extensive assortment of New and Beautiful TYPE, of every description, and suited to all qualities and kinds of work—New PRESSES, and every other appliance requisite in the execution of the best quality of work at the greatest speed.

Raleigh, *July* 30, 1853.

TO THE MERCHANTS OF RALEIGH AND VICINITY.—PARISEN & KING'S *Express.*—We are now running our Express daily, from Petersburg to Raleigh and intermediate points, in charge of our Special messengers. Tri-weekly from Norfolk and Portsmouth to Raleigh and the interior of North Carolina. Every Tuesday and Saturday, per Steamships Roanoke and Jamestown, from New York, for all parts of Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee.

Merchants and others wishing to support a truly Southern Enterprize, and desirous of receiving their Merchandise by Mail speed and the most economical rates, will find us carrying out our representations to the letter, by ordering their correspondents to send their goods by "Parisen & King's Express."

PARISEN & KING, 2d Barclay st. N. Y.
do do Bollingbrook st. Pet.
V. D. GRONER, Norfolk Va.
H. D TURNER, Raleigh, N. C.
J. R. & J. SLOAN, Greensboro', N. C.

☞ On the first of August we shall run our Express to and from Baltimore and Philadelphia.

July 2, 1853. 66—tf

CHEAPEST, SHORTEST AND MOST EXPEDIOUS ROUTE TO PETERSBURG AND THE NORTH. Travellers coming down the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road are informed, that they will find at Gaston a passenger train ready to carry them on to Petersburg, without any delay.

By taking this train, they will not only save 50 cents in the price of each passage and shorten the railroad travel 15 miles, compared with the route via Weldon, but they will reach Petersburg before the Petersburg or Portsmouth cars start from Weldon, as those cars have to wait there for the Wilmington cars,—and besides avoid the delay of 3½ to 4 hours at that place.

For further information and tickets, apply to the Agent of the Greensville and Roanoke Rail Road Company, at Gaston.

Office Greensville & R. R. R. Company.
Gaston, Sept. 13, 1853. 87—2m.

NEW BOOKS.—On Minerals, by Ralph Wardlaw, D. D.; Men and Things as I saw them in Europe, by Kirwan; Reason and Faith, and other Miscellanies of Henry Rogers, author of the "Eclipse of Faith"; The Prophets and Kings of the Old Testament, by Frederick Denison Maurice; Elements of Analytical Mechanics, by W. H. C. Bartlett; Fun Jottings, or Laughts that I have taken a pen to, by N. P. Willis; The History of the Second War with England, by J. T. Headey; Venice, or the City of the Sea, by Edmund Flagg, late Consul of the U. S. to the Port of Venice: The Mud Cabin, or Character and Tendency of British institutions, by Warren Isham; The Heir of Redcliffe, by the author of the Two Guardians, Heneretta's Wish, The Kings of England, &c., &c.; The Bleak House, by Dickens, complete in 2 vol's, 12mo. Illustrated.

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.
Raleigh, Oct. 17th, 1853. 96—

Notice to North Carolina & Virginia Merchants!

STEVENSON & WEDDELL, IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, *Petersburg, Va.* Now offer to the trade, a large and commanding assortment of British and Continental Goods, together with a large stock of DOMESTIC FABRICS, purchased before the recent advance in prices.

Merchants are respectfully invited to call and examine our assortment, as we feel confidont we can offer as great inducements to purchasers as can be found in this or *any other market.*

N. B. ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
Petersburg, Va., Sept. 6. 86—

NEW BOOKS.—CALHOUN'S WORKS, VOL. II., containing his speeches delivered in the House of Representatives, and Senate of the United States from 1811 to 1837, edited by Richard K. Cralle, uniform with Calhoun's Disquisition on Government.

Philosophy of Sir William Hamilton, Bart., Professor of Logic and Metaphysics in Edinburg University; arranged and edited by C. W. Wight, comprising Philosophy of common sense, Philosophy of perception, and Philosophy of the conditioned.

Fifth Volume of DeAubegne's history of the Reformation.

English Humorists by Thackery.

Beatrice, by Catharine Sinclair.

Modern Flirtation, by Catharine Sinclair.

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.
October 8, 1853. 92—

SOMETHING NICE.—JUST RECEIVED AT F Mahler's & Co.

2 doz. Spiced Oysters,
2 " Lobsters,
2 " Salmons,
2 " Catsups,
12 " Preserves, Pickles and Brandy Peaches.

Oct. 11th, 1853. 94—

HATS, HATS AND CAPS.—A LARGE AND beautiful variety of Hats and Caps, for Gents, Boys and Infants, if you want a regular Hat or Cap, call at

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.
Raleigh, Oct. 18, 1853. 96—

TEETH BRUSHES.—12 DOZEN, SOME VERY fine and beautiful styles, just received and for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD'S.

NORTH-CAROLINA & NORFOLK.—THE PRACTICAL HATTERS would respectfully call the attention of the "Trade" and "Dealers" to their stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER HATS,

the largest and best that has ever been offered in Norfolk, and not surpassed by any, and at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction. They are confident that Merchants will find it to their advantage to call before making their purchases. Those that are willing to extend to us their patronage may rely on having Goods, whether of our own Manufacture or Imported, as Fashionable, Fine and Cheap as any Northern Jobber. We earnestly request Merchants to call and be *convinced* that we are prepared and *will* furnish every thing in our line on the best terms.

Ladies' and Misses' Bonnets in great variety. Canes and Umbrellas wholesale.

CEPHALOMETRON!

This beautiful instrument is considered one of the greatest and most useful inventions of the age. It would be impossible, by the minutest description, to give a correct idea of its utility. Hats made by it will fit the most difficult heads, conforming to every protuberance and depression of the cranium, thus preventing the unpleasant feeling of a new Hat and painful headache. We could give you certificates of Physicians and the experience of the Trade, but prefer that all may examine for themselves. No one can properly appreciate its advantages without having one of our superior Hats.

☞ Hats made to order in the most fashionable manner, and without extra charge.

STEVENS & BUTT,
No. 7 Market Square,
Norfolk, Va.
May 11, 1853. 51—tf.

PETERSBURG CLOTHING BAZAAR.—The subscribers having purchased the entire interest of N. Perry in the above celebrated establishment, respectfully announce to the citizens of North-Carolina that they intend to relax no effort to retain the liberal patronage heretofore received from the numerous customers of the Bazaar in the Old North State.

Manufacturing as we do all our own CLOTHING, and one of the firm being constantly in the market, thus having facilities for purchasing our Cloths, Cassimeres, &c., at first hands, and consequently at the lowest rates, we are enabled to compete in prices with Northern houses, while our garments in point of style and workmanship, are not excelled by those of any other house in the State.

It is unnecessary to enumerate the articles of which our stock is composed; suffice it to say that in our rooms may be found every thing pertaining to men's wear, and furnishing goods of the most recent style and in great variety.

Our Custom Department is constantly supplied with the most desirable goods, and those preferring their garments made to order, can here find a large assortment to select from, and with an efficient force of workmen we can get up a single garment or an entire suit at very short notice. A good fit and perfect satisfaction guarantied in every instance.

OUR WHOLESALE ROOMS. Merchants visiting the City should not fail to look through our stock, as we have opened an exclusive Wholesale Room, and manufacture largely, expressly for this branch of our trade.

A. S. SHAFER & CO.,
(*Successors to N. Perry.*)
Petersburg, Va., May 5th, 1852. 52—

NEW ARRIVAL at the VARIETY STORE. The undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Raleigh, and of the surrounding country, that he continues at his old stand, and has just returned from the North, where he selected a good assortment of articles usually kept in a Family Grocery and Confectionary.

GROCERIES—Java, Laguira and Rio Coffees; Clarified, Pulverized, Crushed and Brown Sugars; Wax, Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles; Molasses and Sugar House Syrup; Apple Vinegar, Tomato and Walnut Catsups, Fish, Rice, Lard, Salt, Starch, Blacking, Table Salt, Mustard, Nutmeg, Ginger, Mace, Cloves, Cinnamon, Spice, Sal. Soda, &c.

MISCELLANEOUS—Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, Walking Canes, Umbrellas, Wool and Cotton Cards, Nails, a full assortment of Tin Ware, Horse Combs and Brushes, Plough Lines, Bed Cords, Coffee Mills, Spades, Shovels, Water Vessels, Horse Buckets, Brooms, Baskets, &c.

CONFECTIONARY, &c.—Soda Crackers, Raisins, Figs, Prunes, Currants, Citron, Sardines, Pickles, Chocolate, Preserved Ginger, Pears, Damsons, Pine Apples, Peaches, Quinces and Limes; Olives, Almonds, Filberts, Palm Nuts, Pecan, (by the bag or lb.,) Tobacco, Snuff, Soaps, Cologne, Looking Glasses and Fire-works, together with many other articles too numerous to mention.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS—Accordeons, Violins, Guitars, Banjos, Tamborines, Fifes, Flutes, &c.

HENRY KEIM.
August 29th, 1853. 82—tf.

GREAT EXCITEMENT!—IF YOU WANT TO SAVE A COUPLE HUNDRED DOLLARS, send on your orders for *Turpentine Stills, Caps, Arms and Worms:* also, Brandy Stills, and any kind of Copper work, Brass, Machinery, &c.

The prices of Still-caps, Arms and Worms, are as follows:—(by the pound, 37 cents, or by contract)—

7 barrel Still-cap,	Arms and	Worms,	.....	$400
10	"	"	.....	485
12	"	"	.....	525
14	"	"	.....	585
15	"	"	.....	615
16	"	"	.....	650
20	"	"	.....	685
25	"	"	.....	750
30	"	"	.....	850
35	"	"	.....	900

All work will be warranted for 12 months, (fire and burning excepted.) His work will also be delivered within fifty miles of Raleigh, at the shortest notice; and if I fail to deliver Stills in the time agreed upon, I will forfeit $5 for each day lost to the purchaser.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.
Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1851. 90—y.

JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE,—A RICH ASSORTMENT of Fancy Neck, Sash, Hat and Cap Ribbons,
Plain Satin and Lutestring Ribbons, all colors and widths,
French Worked Muslin Undersleeves,
Infants' French Worked Frock Bodies and Caps,
Ladies' French Worked Caps and Collars, a great variety,
" " Mourning and Half-Mourning Collars,
" " Cuffs, Muslins and Dimity Bands,
Real Thread Lace, Insertings and Edgings,
Imitation " " "
Lisle " " "
Bobbin " " "

JAMES KcKIMMON.
Raleigh, 1853. 93—

REMOVAL OF THE BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY.—The subscriber begs leave to inform his patrons, and the public in general, that he has moved from Wilmington Street, to the house lately occupied by F. Mahler as a fancy store, West side of the capitol.

Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore received, he solicits a continuance of the same, promising to use the very best materials and employ only superior workmen.

HENRY A. DEPKIN.
Raleigh, August 29th, 1853. 82—tf.

FORM BOOK.—THE NORTH CAROLINA FORM Book; containing all the most useful forms which occur in business transactions between man and man, as well as in official stations; together with the Constitution of North Carolina and of the United States; the Act fixing the Fees of Clerks, Sheriffs, &c., calculated for the use of the citizens of North Carolina, and made conformable to law. Compiled by a member of the North Carolina Bar.

For sale at the North Carolina Book-Store, by
HENRY D. TURNER.
Raleigh, Aug. 12, 1853. 77—

SWAIM'S JUSTICE.—THE NORTH CAROLINA Justice; containing a summary statement of the Statues and Common Law of this State, together with the Decisions of the Supreme Court, and all the most approved forms and precedents relating to the office and duty of a Justice of the Peace, and other public officers, according to modern practice, by BENJAMIN SWAIM. Second edition, revised and corrected. For sale by

HENRY D. TURNER.
North-Carolina Book-Store.
Raleigh, August 12, 1853. 77—

MRS. WOLTERING RESPECTFULLY announces to the Ladies of Raleigh and surrounding country that she is now receiving her *Fall* and *Winter Stock* of *Fancy Goods*, embracing China goods, fine iron-stone dinner-setts, tea-setts, and cups and saucers as fine as ever brought to this City.

Also, *Groceries* of every description. *Musical Instruments, &c.*, which will be sold low for cash.

Just received, a fresh supply of *Confectionaries.*

Thankful for past favors, she solicits a continuance of the same. WILHELMINA WOLTERING.
Raleigh, September, 1851. 90—

DRESS GOODS.—PRINTED & FANCY BERAGES, Lawns, Organdi and Printed Cambrics,
Plaid Ginghams and Silk Lustors,
Black Groe DeRhine Silk and Plain black DeLaine,
Cambric, Jackonette, Swiss, Checked, Mull and Nansuck Muslins, a great variety,
Black and White and Fancy Berages DeLaines.

J. BROWN.
Raleigh, 1852. 34—

WHITE GOODS.—JACKONETTS, ENGLISH Cambric, Nainsook, checked and striped Muslin, Mull Muslin, Plain and dotted Swiss Muslin. For sale by

J. BROWN.
Raleigh, June 4th, 1853. 58—

NEGROES WANTED.—THE SUBSCRIBER will pay the highest cash prices for number one young Negroes.

R. D. ATKINSON.
Smithfield, Dec. 29th, 18—tf.

$20 REWARD.—RANAWAY FROM THE Subscriber, in the month of May last, a negro slave named PAUL, aged about 25 years, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, with a large mouth and fine teeth—weighs about 160 or 165 pounds. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me at Raleigh.

M. A. BLEDSOE.
Raleigh, August 25, 1853. 81—tf.

PRESERVE JARS.—A LARGE SUPPLY of quarts and half gallon Jars, for sale low, by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

GOOSE FEATHERS WANTED—The subscriber will pay the highest cash price for Feathers.

J. HENRY HARRIS,
Upholsterer and Mattrass Maker.
Raleigh, August 10, 1853. 76.

LEGRAND'S BLACKING IMPARTS the most brilliant polish to boots shoes, harness, &c., rendering the leather soft and pliant, and remarkable for not coming off on the pantaloons. For sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

USEFUL STATISTICS.

[CAREFULLY COMPILED FOR THE STANDARD.]

Government of the United States.

	Salary.